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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Builds Homes and Hopes

Irish Free State Is Puzzled

France Invites German Talks

Morgenthau Is Treasury Head

Germany Holds Bible Intact

THE United States prepares to move swiftly in a novel undertaking to build new houses, new hopes, new careers. The Association of Land Grant Colleges is told the story at Chicago by Prof. M. L. Wilson, who has started to spend $25,000,000 of government money under the Recovery Act in locating forlorn families in homes of their own and giving them something to do. The 200,000 idle coal miners receive first attention, but stranded farmers and others will get the same help. The initial subsistence homestead project is already built at Morgantown, W. Va. Former miners will grow their gardens and work in a factory built by the Government, making small articles for the Post Office Department. The occupants in time will own their homes. The scheme does more than help the needy—It lifts them back to self-respecting independence.

¶ The Irish Free State gets a warning and makes a reply on the issue of the proposed republic. J. H. Thomas, British Dominions Secretary, tells Parliament the Free State by its own actions is tending to lose the high advantages of membership in the British Commonwealth. President de Valera at once asks Britain by cable to say definitely that "declaration of a republic won't be made the excuse for aggressive hostility." Britain, apparently, will not use force to keep the Free State in nor aid its outgoing—What price republic?

¶ France gives Europe fresh hope of a solution of Franco-German relations and of accomplishing disarmament. Premier Sarraut proclaims France ready to negotiate directly with Germany. He names the two conditions that the negotiations must not be secret and that they cover subjects prepared beforehand through diplomatic channels. The Chamber of Deputies gives a 394-to-194 vote of confidence. The Premier addresses Germany directly—"You say you want peace and entente; that desire is ours also."

¶ The U. S. Treasury is to be presided over for a time by Henry Morgenthau Jr., who has been governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Undersecretary Dean Acheson resigns, Mr. Morgenthau is appointed to the post and will take command while Secretary William H. Woodin, whose resignation the President recently declined, puts himself in the hands of his doctors for a throat ailment. The President specifies freedom from mental burdens and complete rest for Mr. Woodin—Leading New York physicians have just declared that physical restoration demands easing of the mind.

¶ Germany sees the Reich Corporation of Culture opened by Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda. Music, drama, literature, painting and all the arts are represented in this new body exercising supervisory authority. Dr. Goebbels says no accusation has stung Germany so badly as the one that National Socialism is barbarism and leads to annihilation of the cultural life of the people. He declares culture is to be stimulated for a definite reason—The creative powers of the German nation have been liberated once more.

¶ Moscow officials believe no question of religious freedom for Americans in Russia will delay recognition by the United States. They maintain foreigners incur no penalty in the large centers in practicing their own faiths, and that the Soviet Government and the Communist Party have abandoned military suppression of religion. Instead, anti-religious instruction is given in the schools. "Educational processes" are relied upon to make atheists, but what unenlightening education that must be—History shows enlightenment and religion have always gone hand in hand.

¶ Washington sees 500 Governors, Mayors, and other officials arrive to hear President Roosevelt's plan for putting 4,000,000 to work for the winter. About $400,000,000 will go as wages to men who will work on local street, park, sanitation and public building projects. Public relief rolls of states and cities will thus be lightened—And the burden be lightened for local taxpayers and charitable ones who are feeling its weight.

¶ Berlin hears Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller declare that there shall be no "repeal of the Bible." The primate of the German Evangelical Church thus replies to a campaign by radical Nazi churchmen who wished to eliminate the Old Testament as a "Jewish document" and revise the New Testament. Dr. Reinhold Krause, school-teacher and pastor, who led the campaign, is suspended from all ecclesiastical duties. The Reichsbishop says such "unheard-of agitation signifies nothing other than the surrender of the Bible—and the Bible is the immovable foundation of the church."

This Is How Iowans Greet Their 'Henry'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Secretary Wallace at Close of Des Moines Address

Milk Production Control Urged As Savior of Dairies

Wallace Says Marketing Control Alone Is Developing Racketeering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 15—Milk marketing control without production control has given rise to racketeering in some of the big dairying sheds, it was declared here last night by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Wallace said the dairy farmer, through cooperative marketing, has been placed in a favored economic position, compared to other farmers.

"We have the independent producers warring against the coöperatives," he said, "and the coöperatives fighting against the dealers at one time and working with them at another. It is because of this situation that the milk drivers in some cities are able to increase their wages to a point beyond most other comparable forms of labor."

Chain Stores Step In

This situation, he said, enables chain stores to step in and by underselling create chaos in local markets. "It is because of this situation," he said, "that the farm holiday folks have been able to precipitate milk strikes, violence and even death in spite of the fact that the dairy farmers are relatively better off than most farmers."

"The two things which can save the dairy farmers during the next year," Mr. Wallace said, "are the adoption of a real production control program and a real increase in total pay rolls in the city."

He said 10 days ago President Roosevelt was urged by the five governors of the northwestern states to put into effect compulsory marketing control of all farm products all over the country.

"I thought of the dairy situation and of the farmers who had hogs to sell, and I shuddered," said Mr. Wallace. "I thought of the racketeering that would grow up at once if hogs were placed at $9 a hundred next week, and different groups of farmers, aided by the racketeering element of the city, began to fight as to whose hogs should get the preferred price.

Price Differentials

"I thought of working out the price differentials for every town and city in the United States and of working out base and surplus plans week by week and month by month for each farmer in the United States.

"I thought of the way in which the dairy people heretofore have relied so far as possible on compulsory control of marketing without any thought of control of production and what this situation has finally brought to them. And I knew it would be necessary to go to Congress to get a very large appropriation so as to have a police force of half a million men to keep down the racketeering.

"But the more I study the trouble the more I am convinced that it takes more than emergency legislation. Of course, I like to see the Government snap into an emergency to relieve human suffering, but even more important than this is that we get down to fundamentals at the earliest possible moment, that we have a plan in line with our world position and with the genius of our people and that we stick to that plan through thick and thin."

De Valera Seeks British Pledge Against 'Hostility' to Republic

Question of Free State's Place Within or Without Commonwealth of Nations in Acute Stage

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 15—The question whether the Irish Free State is to be in or out of the British Commonwealth of Nations is once more raised in acute form as the result of a statement made in the House of Commons here yesterday by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for Dominion Affairs, and the midnight reply from Dublin by Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Free State's Executive Council.

The issue arose from a question by Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, Member of Parliament, as to the position of the British Government regarding passage of a bill through the Irish Parliament denying Free State citizens the right of appeal to the Privy Council at London. Mr. Thomas replied that it was looked upon as "a further repudiation of the obligation entered into by the Irish Free State" under the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921.

The Dominions Secretary added: "By its own actions the Free State is tending to 'lose" advantages conferred upon it by membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, namely "the privileges of common citizenship, economic advantages in trading with the rest of the Empire and the opportunity of powerful influence in international affairs in concert with other members of the Commonwealth in the cause of world peace."

Loose Association Opposed

Mr. Thomas reiterated that formation of an Irish republic "with some form of association with the British Commonwealth in some circumstances and for some reason and recognition of the King as head of the association" would be "totally unacceptable" to the British Government.

Mr. de Valera's answer within the space of a few hours was to ask the British Government to say definitely that "the declaration of a republic would not be made the excuse for aggressive hostility."

"Will the British Government say," he went on, "that their form of government—republic or monarchy—is a matter exclusively for the Irish people to decide; that the British Government will not quarrel with them over their choice, whatever it may be, but that the Irish people will understand that if they choose a republic, they cannot be a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations or enjoy its privileges and advantages?"

Consequences of Separation

It is not considered likely here that the British Government will accept Mr. de Valera's invitation. There is no indication of any intention to use military force to compel the Free State to remain in the Commonwealth. At the same time the British Government is now prepared to make it easy for the Free State to get out.

Moreover it is thought quite possible that Mr. de Valera might regard as "aggressive hostility" the normal consequences of separation, such, for instance, as loss of citizenship—and perhaps jobs—by Irish residents in British territory where there are scarcely fewer Irishmen than in the Emerald Isle itself.

In the British view, therefore, it is for the Free State to make the first move since after all it is the Free State which seeks to change the status quo, whereas Britain is anxious to maintain—or rather to restore—it.

A frank request from Mr. de Valera to come and talk matters over would, it is believed, find a ready response.

Will Abide by Results

In a statement yesterday Mr. de Valera said he had no doubt what the answer of the Irish people would be if the choice of a Republic or membership in the British Commonwealth should be put unequivocally before them. In any case, he added, "I am prepared to abide loyally by the result.

"I know it is the desire of the Irish people to live in terms of friendship with their neighbors, and in matters of common concern to cooperate with their neighbors," he said.

Here in London, however, there is less certainty as to the result of such plebiscite. The United Ireland Party, which is uncompromisingly opposed to Mr. de Valera and is prepared to accept membership in the Commonwealth as "good business," is believed to have made considerable headway the past few months. And with every day that passes it is believed opposition to Mr. de Valera is likely to increase in intensity.

Sinclair Present of $300,000 Helped Oil Company Merger

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Yesterday Mr. Harry F. Sinclair called the Senate Committee's investigation of the huge 1929 Sinclair Oil Syndicate "a joke." Today, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D) of Florida, chairman of the committee, declared that if it were a joke—the joke was on the public.

It was a "joke" that cost the public $26,000,000, Mr. Fletcher added. Speaking in sardonic terms, he pointed out that it was a "joke" in which the syndicate thrust 1,130,000 shares of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company stock—which it had previously bought for $30—out on the runaway market of 1928 at $34 to $46 a share. The millionaire sponsors unloaded on the public and cleaned up profits of $12,000,000.

Today the public holds those shares, Mr. Fletcher added, and they are selling for only $12. If there is any "joke" in the matter, it is on Tom, Dick and Harry who put their money into Mr. Sinclair's stock, the chairman charged.

Testimony today was the most contradictory that has thus far been given in the long course of the Sinclair oil inquiry and in some respects the most extraordinary. Over a period of days in the committee, curiosity has been built up as to why a $300,000 item in the $12,000,000 profits of the syndicate was allocated to one Mr. William S. Fitz-Patrick.

It has developed that this individual at the time of the gift was president of another oil company—the Prairie Oil & Gas Company—which was competing with Mr. Sinclair. Since then the Prairie company has merged with the Sinclair company.

Over a period of days, witness after witness has gone on the stand to declare that he had no knowledge why Mr. FitzPatrick got his $300,000 slice. Even members of the pool, who contributed out of their own profits a share to make up Mr. FitzPatrick's quota, professed complete ignorance on the witness stand.

Yesterday Mr. Sinclair himself took the stand. He is still head of the big Sinclair concern, to which it develops Mr. FitzPatrick has now himself found a comfortable $58,000 a year berth, as vice-president. Mr. Sinclair's story was the most remarkable of all. He attributed the $300,000 slice to a mysterious desire of "the Rockefellers" to "make some money" for Mr. FitzPatrick.

Mr. Fitzpatrick took the stand on his own account. He amplified and elaborated the version of Mr. Sinclair yesterday. The Rockefellers had showered gifts upon him, according to this version, to reward him for his long and faithful service.

And then at last Mr. Elisha Walker, former president of Blair & Co., which had a 25 per cent interest in the Sinclair Oil deal in 1929, came forward and told the committee what its members had long suspected, that Mr. Fitzpatrick had been given his 2½ per cent slice in order to facilitate the Sinclair-Prairie oil company deal.

Boy's Ambition to Paint Pictures Finds Expression on Walls of Hotel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — "Jimmy" Lee, an 18-year old painter's boy, had never had a painting lesson. But he had always cherished a secret ambition to paint a picture.

When a redecoration scheme was embarked upon at the Grand Hotel in Manchester, where "Jimmy" is employed, he saw his long-waited-for opportunity. Skillfully he plied his untutored brush upon one of the bare walls and commenced a picture which he expected would be quickly obliterated when the senior workmen came upon the scene. But when the manager of the hotel, Mr. W. Marshal Fraser, saw his work, he instructed the workmen to allow the boy to develop his idea.

Several days later the budding artist completed his "masterpiece" and it was honored with a frame, while measures were taken to incorporate it into the scheme of the room.

"Jimmy" was further gladdened when he was authorized to paint a series of pictures to be hung as "drops" outside the windows of the new "Louis Room" with the result that he completed a fine series of pictures of the gardens of Versailles.

French Offer Olive Branch To Germans

Peace Hopes Revive With Vote of Confidence by Deputies

Discussion Is Invited

'Equality of Security for All' Is Sarraut's Condition for Concessions to Reich

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 15—The way is being reopened in Europe to solution of the problem on which not only the fate of the Disarmament Conference but of peace itself depends—the problem of Franco-German relations.

This is the sentiment which prevailed here today as a result of the announcement by Prime Minister Sarraut yesterday evening that France is ready to negotiate directly with Germany. The two chief conditions attached to this acceptance, first, that direct conversations must not be secret and, second, that subjects to be discussed must be prepared beforehand through diplomatic channels, are not considered serious obstacles to an eventual agreement.

An unmistakable note of revived hope pervades French public opinion and is reflected in the press today. The motion of confidence which the Government won in the Chamber of Deputies last evening by a vote of 394 to 194, indorsing the "policy of international solidarity, tending to assure to all peoples an equal security through realizing controlled and guaranteed disarmament," is generally approved.

Preparing the Way

Intense diplomatic activities are being launched by the Quai d'Orsay, the Monitor understands, to prepare the way for putting these policies into effect. First of all, Poland and the Little Entente are to be reassured that they would be fully informed of any direct negotiations with Germany and that any result of such conversations could only tend to strengthen the League of Nations, which remains the keystone to French foreign policy, by securing the Reich's return to the League.

In other European capitals, too, events are tending toward an early reopening of the question of obtaining Germany's return to the Disarmament Conference, it is learned here.

In London it is understood considerable pressure is being brought to bear to awaken in the Government

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RFC Won't Accept Home Loan Bonds Offered by Couple to Save Mortgage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 15—Unwillingness of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to accept bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in cancellation of a $3000 mortgage which it holds against the property of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bruce Reid in North Providence Avenue here, was reported today to be blocking an adjustment through which local authorities are trying to save a home.

When Federal Judge W. Lindley Jeffers today delayed the hearing on the evicting case for a week, he remarked that the case was an unusual one. Attorneys expressed the opinion that it may set an important precedent.

Mr. Reid, who is 72 and a veteran member of the Press Club of Atlantic City, said he was preparing to take his case directly to President Roosevelt.

The eviction action was started on Nov. 1 by the Guarantee Trust Company, which had foreclosed a $3000 mortgage on the property, said to be worth $10,000. When the mortgage was foreclosed on July 7, Mr. Reid applied to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation for aid and was at one time assured that his case would be the first to be pushed to successful completion in Atlantic City.

All investigations resulted in recommendations for urgent action. Complications arose, however, when it was reported that the RFC had refused to accept the bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation was ready to issue bonds to refinance the property, Mr. Charles I. Lafferty, district manager, said.

Officials of the Guarantee Trust Company admitted that the Home Loan bonds had been offered against the indebtedness, but asserted that RFC, to whom the mortgage has been pledged with other collateral, refused to accept the bonds to release the lien. Officials of the bank, which is operating on a restricted banking basis, said they could not consider using their depositors' cash for the transaction.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Two cases of refusal of persons holding mortgages on property to accept the bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation were reported here today.

In one of them, Mrs. Clara Wridgeway of 133 West Ninety-seventh Street, was the person chiefly affected, and in the other, Mr. Guiseppe Papesca and his wife, of 781 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx.

Mrs. Wridgeway said she had appealed directly to the President three times by telegraph, but got no answer.

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Things Present

Notwithstanding the temporary advantages of slashed prices, has it ever occurred to you that what we have often winked at and called "good business" was really bad business? Read the fifth editorial.

The series on "Etiquette in Daily Living" gets off to a good start today on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page. Etiquette, dear male reader, is also for men.

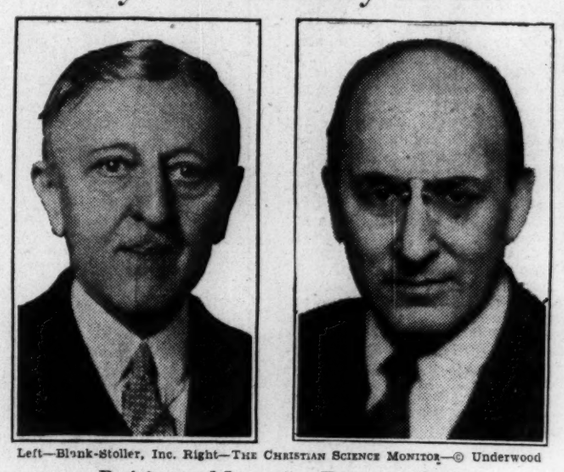
Your friend who is studying Spanish should enjoy comparing the article and its translation, on the Home Forum page.

Wednesday is known to many of our readers as "Scroggins Day." Don't miss his weekly adventures on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, and more Vocations.

They Shift Treasury Burden



Left—Blank-Stoller, Inc. Right—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Retiring and Incoming Treasury Head
Left—William H. Woodin. Right—Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Farmers of State Seek Milk Code Outside Boston

Get Three Cents Less in Other Local Markets, They Complain

"Cutthroat competition" has run rife in other parts of New England since the federal milk code dealt a fatal blow at price cutting within the Boston area.

This startling disclosure by farm interests from western Massachusetts today is not an attack on the code. It is a strong plea for some sort of federal set-up to meet the challenge of snipers, or price cutters, who prey on the uncontrolled markets outside of Boston.

Farmers whose milk is sold in territory outside of the city will emphasize this need today at a meeting with Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, director of the New England milk shed. They are prepared to tell him that in western Massachusetts, for instance, farmers are getting only 3½ cents for their milk while those supplying the Boston area are granted 6½ cents under the code.

Last Battleground

Secondary milk markets, they told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, offer the last battleground for price cutting in New England. With cutthroat competition driven out of the Boston area by the code, "snipers" in other markets are spurred into action, "knowing as they do that their time is short."

A code similar in its major provisions to that drafted for the Boston market will be offered for the approval of local milk administrators. This code, it is said, is already in the hands of authorities at Washington and will be in effect soon unless the opposition of so-called "snipers" is stronger than anticipated.

In describing the dilemma of secondary markets, Mr. Charles M. Norris, chairman of the dairy committee of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau, hit on a peculiar condition relating to Massachusetts farmers. Although nearest to the Boston market, the State's farmers furnish this market with only 3 per cent of its cream receipts and 10 per cent of its fluid milk consumption.

This is explained in part by greater production costs near to the

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Morgenthau Gets Place in Treasury To Relieve Woodin

'Leave of Absence' Given Secretary—Acheson Leaves Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Giving indication that the present policy of financial experience and unorthodoxy will be pushed perhaps to the limit, President Roosevelt today announced that Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, will go on an extended leave of absence to recuperate from a recurring throat trouble, and that Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr. will take the position of Acting Secretary and Undersecretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Dean Acheson, the able young Maryland lawyer who has been Acting Secretary of the Treasury for many weeks of Mr. Woodin's months in office, retires entirely from the government service.

Mr. Morgenthau is one of the earliest and closest supporters of the President and is generally credited with having introduced Prof George F. Warren, one of the authors of the gold-buying plan, to Mr. Roosevelt. His present job of farm credits administrator is a bridge between farm relief and financial policy. Since the prime objective of Administration effort at the moment is to raise farm prices, selection of Mr. Morgenthau is particularly logical.

Shift to New Deal Proposed

Although Mr. Woodin has emphatically and sincerely expressed his sympathy with all Mr. Roosevelt's policies, his own background and inclination have seemed to be more in the direction of financial caution. It is clear that his withdrawal is based on no direct dissent, and that Mr. Woodin's personal loyalty and devotion to the man he calls "the chief" or just "he" is immense. Nevertheless, the retiring Secretary was always known as a sound-money man, and Mr. Morgenthau is set down as unorthodox.

By this shift, the President gets his closest friend and one of his most thoughtful supporters into the key post of the Administration. He now has a strong right-arm to lean on in the Treasury, by virtue of Mr. Morgenthau's increasingly recognized abilities.

An offset has been erected against the rush for power distinguishable in all the activities of Mr. Jesse H. Jones, head of the RFC, who had seemed in recent weeks to be monopolizing the Administration's monetary activities. Further, there have been rumors of a senatorial investigation of some of the RFC loans, even some made to relatives of Mr. Jones, so that it is perhaps as well to get Mr. Morgenthau firmly at the financial helm.

Gold Price Unchanged

Though the Administration policy swings still further to the left with today's move, there were evidences that the depreciation of the dollar abroad was going a bit too fast for comfort. The daily RFC-Treasury price on gold was not elevated today, for only the second time in its history, and remained at yesterday's figure of $33.56, which is but slightly above the foreign exchange quotation. This is another evidence of slowing up, although the fundamental downward trend of the dollar may well continue at a more regulated pace.

If Mr. Morgenthau were more popular with restless farm groups, today's appointment would be well-nigh perfect. As it is, however, he has been widely criticized for the allegedly slow dispersion of farm relief and he is lumped with others as "those New York professors."

No successor to Mr. Morgenthau has as yet been appointed. His job also covered the business end of the Russian negotiation, which he has been concentrating on for several months.

The President was careful to release Mr. Woodin solely on "leave of absence." He hopes that two months sojourn, probably in Arizona and quite free from official worries, will restore him completely to health. Mr. Woodin "begged" the President to tell correspondents that he was accepting no federal salary during his leave of absence.

This gesture is typical of the shy, punctilious, and extremely lovable Secretary of the Treasury. Of his devotion to his country and his President, and his sincere patriotic service, there can be no doubt. On those scores, the capital warmly hopes for his return. Of his functioning as chief fiscal officer in the Government, it is perhaps too soon to surmise correctly.

Four Million Men Will Get Jobs by Dec. 15

2,000,000 on Civil Works Projects in Next Two Weeks, Hopkins Says

Meant to Ease Dole

State and City Officials Hear What They Must Do to Coöperate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The new Civil Works Administration's program to put 4,000,000 men to work in the next 30 days "should be looked upon not as the Federal Government doing something for cities and counties but as one great nation doing something for itself," Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, administrator, told a distinguished meeting of 20 governors, 150 mayors, 250 state and city engineers and four score state relief executives, called here today to learn the details of the plan.

Two million of these persons, receiving either direct or work relief will be transferred to civil works projects in the next two weeks, Mr. Hopkins said, with Dec. 15 set as the goal for giving 2,000,000 more employment. All persons on work relief are to be transferred to the Civil Works Administration in the next four days.

Mr. Hopkins said that President Roosevelt has decided that system of taking care of the unemployed by grocery orders should be wiped out, and "in so far as humanly possible men willing and able to work shall be given jobs with wages at a fair rate, so they can be self-supporting American citizens."

Will Fill In Gap

"The beauty of this plan is that it is going to fill in that inevitable gap that we haven't known what to do with in public works," Mr. Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator, told the meeting.

The local public officials were told by Mr. Hopkins that they will be expected to do as much as they can in putting up money for the work relief program in order to make it a success, but he made it clear that in cases where local limitations are evident, the community will not be penalized. If the Administration feels, however, that a state or municipality is not coöperating it will withdraw support. Officials were warned that it would be "unthinkable" for any of the $400,000,000 to be spent for "political purposes" or for "private gain."

For an hour Mr. Hopkins answered questions from the floor concerning ways in which the funds can be spent, the relation of civil works projects to public works projects, wage rates, and other details. It was explained that:

Conditions Set Up

1. All projects must be carried on by account, not by contract.

2. Applications for employment shall be made through local employment agencies, designated by the United States Unemployment Service.

3. To be approved, projects must be socially and economically desirable and of a nature to be undertaken quickly.

4. No project for which application has been made to the Public Works Administration and which has not been referred by it to the Civil Works Administration is acceptable as a civil works project.

5. The hours of labor, wage rates, etc., on civil works projects will be fixed in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the Public Works Administration, since the program is being financed by $400,000,000 from the latter fund. Hourly wage rates will be: Southern Zone, skilled labor, $1, unskilled, 40 cents; Central Zone, skilled labor, $1.10, unskilled, 45 cents; Northern Zone, skilled, $1.20, unskilled, 50 cents.

Civil works funds will not be available for garbage collection, snow removal, or clean-up projects, nor can they be used for building which cannot get under way immediately. The money could not be used for building schools, but could be used for repairs, Mr. Hopkins said.

Jobs Sought for Women

To a suggestion from Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of Massachusetts, that a part of the fund be set aside to give jobs to women, Mr. Hopkins said that deliberate attention is being given to working up projects on which women can work.

Complete decentralization will characterize the Civil Works Administration. "We're going to put the responsibility in the State Civil Works Administration. If they make too many mistakes, we'll fire them and put in new ones," the Administrator declared. Actual payment will be made only by federal disbursing agents.

Mayors came from as far-away as Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco, Calif., to attend the meeting. Among the Governors present were:

Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania; Albert C. Ritchie, Maryland; John Garland Pollard, Virginia; A. G. Schmedeman, Wisconsin; Paul V. McNutt, Indiana; Frank H. Cooney, Montana; A. Harry Moore, New Jersey; Henry Horner, Illinois; Theodore F. Green, Rhode Island; Floyd B. Olson, Minnesota; John G. Winant, New Hampshire; David Sholtz, Florida; Eugene Talmadge, Georgia; Michael S. Connor, Mississippi; Hill McAlister, Tennessee; Stanley C. Wilson, Vermont; C. Douglas S. Buck, Delaware; Ruby Laffoon, Kentucky, and Dr. B. B. Moeur, Arizona.

Nichols Gains About 40 Votes In 19 Precincts

Boston Mayor-Elect Gains Four—Recount Will Take a Week

A complete recount today in 19 Boston precincts netted a gain of about 40 votes for Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, defeated candidate for Mayor, who is demanding the recount.

Early reports of 50 votes taken from Mr. William J. Foley by Mr. Nichols in a certain ward proved ill-founded, as the mistakes supposedly discovered today were found already corrected in the tabulations last week. This block of votes found early this morning in the recount in Ward 15, Dorchester, elated Mr. Nichols' following and was responsible for a false impression of the trend of the recount in general. Had Mr. Nichols gained this block of 50 votes, his gain would have totaled 90.

City Hall was like a beleaguered camp today as police officials and supervisors of both the Nichols and Mansfield factions stood by to assure the regularity of the recheck. Mr. Nichols appeared in person to supervise his interests in this last-ditch effort to wipe out the 2396 plurality of Mayor-Elect Frederick W. Mansfield, who also petitioned for a recount.

The recount, which is estimated to last a week, has resulted in a gain of four votes for Mr. Mansfield. There is every indication, however, that the check will find gains made by one candidate wiped out by gains of another, with the final upshot that Mayor-Elect Mansfield will remain Mayor-Elect. To alter the final vote, Mr. Nichols must average about seven votes in each precinct and so far he has not averaged more than a fraction of a vote gain in the precincts counted.

It is a big task confronting the election department. Early this morning Mr. Peter F. Tague, chairman of the department, set the counting machinery in motion. The election clerks must recount 249,176 votes for Mayor and the many thousands cast for school committeemen and city councilors, as some 200 supporters of one candidate or another look on. Each of the candidates is entitled to two supervisors at each table.

The first hours of the counting resulted in a gain of three votes for Mansfield in Precinct 1, Ward 14, in Dorchester, and a gain of four for Nichols. The second block of votes gave Mr. Nichols one extra vote and subtracted one from Mansfield. The third block netted Nichols one vote. The feature of these results was the accuracy of the original count. Disputed ballots are being turned over to the election board for final adjudication.

Apple Exports Set Record

KENTVILLE, N. S., Nov. 15 (AP)—An all-time record for apple exports from Port Williams, in the heart of the apple-growing industry, was established yesterday with the booking for shipment of 18,000 more barrels. This shipment will bring total seasonal exports to 312,000 barrels compared with the previous high mark of 284,000 barrels in 1929-1930.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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Massachusetts Gets $25,000 Federal Fund To Purchase Apples

Massachusetts fruit growers who are burdened with overdue taxes, interest on mortgages and other pressing bills are urged by the State Department of Agriculture to make immediate application to sell their apples to the Federal Government. For through the efforts of Dr. A. W. Gilbert, state commissioner of agriculture, $25,000 of the $300,000 recently appropriated by the Government has been allotted for the purchase of Massachusetts apples.

The grower must deliver the apples at certain welfare centers for distribution to needy families. No purchase will be made from any grower of less than 50 nor more than 400 bushels.

Dr. Gilbert has made arrangements with the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association to assist him in making these purchases from the fruit growers including both the general farmers and those who grow fruit exclusively. Many of the growers are in serious financial conditions due to the slump in the fruit market. This is the third year that they have sold their product for a price that is lower than the cost of production.

This year Massachusetts has a surplus crop of Baldwin apples and under normal conditions they would be exported to Great Britain. This movement, however, has been restricted due to the heavy Canadian crop. The $25,000 federal money will provide an outlet for 62,500 bushels of these apples and it is hoped that the fruit growers will receive enough aid through this plan to help them meet their obligations.

Wholesale Grocers In Maine to Assist Relief Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Employment of wholesale grocery concerns in the distribution of provisions to Maine needy by the Federal Emergency Relief Association is under consideration by John E. McDonough, state administrator.

The plan deemed the most satisfactory manner of providing speedy federal relief calls for concentration of shipments at supply depots operated by the wholesale concerns and important centers of the State, and for forwarding to retail grocers and cities and towns upon requisition.

Mr. Clinton D. Merrill, vice-president of the Milliken, Tomlinson Company, 303 Commercial Street, Portland, has conferred with Mr. McDonough relative to the plan, which will have the coöperation of his company covering a large part of this section of the State.

Mr. Merrill states that the plan was proposed to the management of his company by the Relief Association in Washington, D. C. Other wholesale grocery concerns in Augusta, Bangor, Rockland and other centers would be enlisted in the plan.

The relief work has already begun and large quantities of prepared pork has been shipped to Maine from the Middle West.

Good Cheer Radiocast Changed to Wednesdays

The former Tuesday afternoon period conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Good Cheer Service over Station WBSO in Babson Park, Wellesley Hills, Mass., will be heard on Wednesday afternoons at the same time, 3:30 o'clock, and has not been abandoned.

This change of day was caused by a complete revision of programs by the Babson Statistical Organization.

Enjoy Oriental Cookery at Home

Good housewives are glad of Oriental Show-You Sauce. It enables them to prepare dishes with the rare flavor that rival those of the finest Oriental cafes. It works wonders in cooking meats, fish, etc., and as a table sauce it is without an equal. So inexpensive, too. Try this sauce. Experience the delight of seeing your cookery take on a distinct character that will make everybody say "How do you do it?"

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Learn to cook real Oriental dishes. It's easy. Send for Oriental Show-You recipe book—FREE.

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An Oxford of Mandrucca with Moccasin toe. In black, brown or grey $6.85

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They Get Place of Honor Once a Year

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Publishers' Photo Service

Young Japan en Fête

Typical of the Youngsters Who Receive All the Honors at Annual Japanese Festival to Small Children.

Fire! Fire! Bells Clang; Sirens Blow; Sparks Spread; Firemen Talk; Fire Out

It was cold enough this morning to start up a little fire.

And Mr. Carrol Tillman of the Tillman Survey decided to start one. Not that Mr. Tillman has a leaning toward arson, but that the excelsior he used for kindling was dry and Mr. Tillman was generous. With the application of the match a sheet of flame shot up the chimney. Then Mr. Tillman realized that he had something more than a fire in the fireplace. There were loud roarings in the chimney and a threatening crackle.

One look out the window and Mr. Tillman phoned the fire station. He reported a chimney fire and asked for chemicals. Having telephoned, Mr. Tillman rushed down to the front door. A wailing of sirens came up the street and the firemen arrived, a hook and ladder, a fire engine, a chemical truck, and another piece of apparatus that Mr. Tillman could not place. They came around the corner with a roar of motors and a hideous screaming of sirens. They were festooned with clinging members of Boston's best. Mr. Tillman glanced upward at the chimney fire with a light heart. What price a chimney fire? Whatta chance!

Then Mr. Tillman leaped frantically on the front steps of 24, both arms waving wildly. The fire apparatus was going right by, clinging firemen gazing at the house tops along the route. Someone saw Mr. Tillman and the cavalcade swung around with a clanging of bells and the low moaning of expiring sirens.

Mr. Tillman led the squad up the stairway to the library and the Vesuvian fireplace where the roarings and cracklings had settled into an ominous soughing like the stack on a locomotive. The squad formed in a semicircle in front of the fireplace and studied the scene of operations.

"Bad," the chief declared, "very bad. It's a chimney fire."

Mr. Tillman was tugging at his sleeve. "Up on the roof! That's where the trouble is. Up on the roof."

"Sure," the chief agreed. "Up on the roof. That's right. C'mon, Pete, let's go up on the roof. Lead the way, mister."

He walked over to the chimney that still spouted large red sparks though in somewhat diminished volume. He circled the chimney twice appraisingly.

"Say, Pete, what do you think we oughta use, salt or chemicals?"

Pete didn't answer at once. He was leaning on the parapet watching the struggles of a group of boys who were attempting to stamp the fire out of an old mattress that had picked up some sparks from the chimney. He turned reluctantly toward the chief. "Salt," he said tersely.

The chief leaned over the front parapet and yelled down to the group of men below. "Hey, Clancy, bring up some salt."

Clancy's voice separated him from the group. "No. Use chemicals. I'll bring up chemicals."

"All right. All right," the chief said petulantly. "Bring up an extinguisher."

Mr. Tillman's thoughts turned back to the library. His feet followed the thoughts and he found the four men squatted around a rubber sheet spread below the chimney. "It's O. K.," one of them reassured Mr. Tillman. "Everything is O. K."

Back to the roof again. The chief had joined Pete and together they watched the fire fighters and the smoldering mattress. As Mr. Tillman arrived, the moment of success must have reached the boys, for the chief and Pete turned away and gave their attention to the chimney once more.

Clancy arrived with the fire extinguisher. The chief seized upon the cylinder and approached the chimney in a businesslike manner. He was just tipping it when Mr. Tillman's shout intervened. "Hey, why do that now? The fire's out."

The chief climbed up and gazed fixedly into the chimney. "That's right, It is out. Imagine that. Well, that's the way it is with a lot of fires. They burn themselves right out that way."

He handed the extinguisher to Clancy. "All right, take it back."

He turned to Mr. Tillman. "It was a chimney fire all right. You did right to call. It might have turned out serious."

State Supreme Court Hears Coakley's Plea

Continuing his fight for readmission to the Massachusetts Bar, Mr. Daniel H. Coakley, in the State Supreme Court today, occupied nearly all the morning reading letters from lawyers and officials who urged that he be given the right again to practice law in Massachusetts.

Although it was expected that Gov. Joseph B. Ely would appear as a character witness for Mr. Coakley, he was not present because of a Washington conference. Instead, it was learned, he will address a letter to the court. Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the Port of Boston and chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Representative John W. McCormack (D.) of Massachusetts are also expected to write letters to the court attesting to Mr. Coakley's character.

Judge Fred T. Field is hearing the reinstatement petition of the disbarred lawyer, following the refusal of Judge Edward Pierce, for personal reasons, to hear the pleas. Mr. Coakley, who is a member of the Executive Council, was disbarred in 1922.

Maine Legislature Makes New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 15—In a special session of unprecedented brevity—approximately four hours—the Maine Legislature Tuesday passed four acts to fortify one bank the Merrill Trust Company of Bangor, and permit it to become a member of the Federal Reserve; made a slight amendment in the general banking law to meet a technicality and permit any state bank to become a member of the Federal Reserve; and removed from the charter of the fire-devastated city of Ellsworth an ancient restriction forbidding the city to carry more than $15,000 indebtedness.

All were emergency acts and became operative as soon as they were signed by Governor Brann.

Three other measures designed to permit savings banks, trust companies and loan and building associations to purchase bonds of the Home Owners Loan Corporation were received and referred to a second special session to deal with state finances and liquor legislation, which is expected to be called Dec. 4.

Commissioners Appointed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday named Mr. George E. Allen, local hotel man, and Mr. Melvin C. Hazen, surveyor of the city, as commissioners to govern the national capital.

Japan Celebrates Ancient Festival For Tiny Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 15—Tens of thousands of children were dressed in the finest new kimonos today for the annual festival in honor of children of the ages of 7, 5 and 3 years.

The festival goes back to the days when Tokyo, known then as Yedo, was the seat of the Tokugawa shoguns who for centuries kept the emperors of Japan prisoners in Kyoto while they exercised all temporal power of the nation themselves.

Japanese always are notably kind to their children and the festival today is typical of efforts put forth by parents to please their little ones. Even the poorest of families have managed to buy new kimonos and footwear for their children by a summer of hard work.

Many foreigners usually attend the colorful festival. Children of the wealthier classes, particularly little girls of 7, will be clad in gorgeous kimonos and sashes called obi, made of gorgeous silk brocade. Some of the sashes cost thousands of yen and require years of work by a skilled weaver.

Designers for clothing stores and cloth-weaving companies attend the festival to see the "creations" of their competitors and obtain ideas for next year's celebration.

Milton Man Starts Wild Life Sanctuary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 15—Establishment of a sanctuary for wild life in a 200-acre tract adjoining the Monument Mountain Reservation is now being carried out by Mr. John Butler Swann of Milton and Stockbridge. The tract is a part of the Cherry Hill estate, one of the show places of Stockbridge.

The site is considered ideal for its purpose as an animal refuge. It includes several acres of almost impassable swamp and a lake, known as Agawam Lake which is rarely visited by anglers because of the difficulty of access. There is a waterfall of unusual beauty on the property and behind the fall, according to Mr. Arthur C. Monroe of the Monument Mountain Reservation, there is a cave in which many birds nest.

The Cherry Hill estate in its entirety comprises 831 acres and has 23 buildings, among them the little red cottage in which Mark Hopkins, a former president of Williams College, was born in 1802.

Women's Suffrage Downed in France

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP)—The French Senate, a perpetual opponent of women's suffrage, smothered an effort to revive the issue yesterday and refused by a vote of 175 to 118 to consider a moribund suffrage bill.

Before the Chamber of Deputies, however, there is a measure based on the premise that since French women share with men the burden of taxes they should share their suffrage rights.

"At a time when women, as taxpayers, must consent to new financial sacrifices the same as men, is it logical to refuse them any longer the right to participate directly in the life of the nation?" said the note appended to the latter bill, which would enfranchise women beginning with the municipal elections of 1935.

The measure, which would also enable women to hold office, was introduced by M. Louis Proust, and has the endorsement of 150 of his colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies.

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Liquor Taverns Win First Stage In Liquor Bill

Woman Drys Plan New Battle Against Alcohol in Massachusetts

The much disputed tavern passed its first major stage toward final inclusion in the Massachusetts liquor control system as the Joint Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs today obtained majority support for the tavern.

Three members of the committee are yet to be polled, but it is already apparent that the final report will be 8 to 7 or 9 to 6 in favor of the tavern. A majority of the committee has already been recorded for the tavernized saloon.

The poll did not settle the question as to whether women shall have access to the tavern, nor have the committeemen determined whether to report the tavern provision as a part of the whole bill or separately.

The committee has voted to report a separate bill permitting cities holding municipal elections in December to vote on the question of legalizing hard liquor sales.

An informal canvass of members of the Sentate Ways and Means Committee indicated that that body would favor the placing of liquor investigators under the civil service law.

Dry Organizations Confer

Woman drys in Massachusetts today made their first move since repeal became a certainty to resume the battle for prohibition.

The Women's Public Safety Committee, headed by Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, today convened a meeting of representatives of the old-line dry organizations such as the Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U. for the purpose of determining a program of action for the uncompromising drys.

This action is historical in that it marks the first move on the part of these once politically powerful groups to carry on uncompromising battle against the liquor traffic until the resurgence of opinion for prohibition sets in.

In the meantime the proposed liquor control law was being pounded on the anvil of discussion in order that it might gain a form workable in all exigencies. Before the Senate Ways and Means Committee, the proposal for naming liquor investigators without necessity of taking them from the civil service lists was under fire.

Larger Liquor Board

The recommendation that the Alcoholic Beverage Commission be augmented from three to five members was supported on the grounds that the manifold details confronting the board would require the increased number, while it was opposed with the argument of increased expenditures.

The manner in which the 50 liquor inspectors are to be appointed is evoking more controversy than anticipated. Capt. Frank Doyle of the State Department of the American Legion insisted that the inspectors constituted the nub of the enforcement administration and consequently the fate of the whole system.

He condemned appointment of these inspectors in any other way than from the civil service lists. Unless they are so appointed, he said, they will be political appointees and will thereby make the whole liquor enforcement administration subject to the graft and inefficiency of political control.

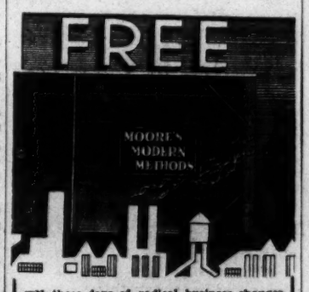
Safeguards for Personnel

He derided the argument that inspectors could not be discharged promptly enough under civil service. Upon the presentation of adequate evidence they could be discharged just as a policeman can be, he said. On the other hand, he declared, civil service would protect the inspectors from too summary discharge.

Asserting that delay, occasioned by the civil service law, had already cost the Commonwealth $10,000, Senator Harry B. Putnam, chairman of the Legal Affairs Commission, that recommended dispensing with civil service restrictions, explained his opposition to the civil service phase. He insisted that if the civil service provisions are put into effect by the new law, additional costly delays will result.

Opposition to increasing the membership of the A. B. C. was voiced by Senator Joseph R. Cotton, who declared the three-man commission would prove more efficient after the deluge of initial duties ceased. He criticized the division of the State into five districts, presided over by one commissioner each. Let the control be centralized and let the State make uniform policies for the whole State, he said.

The Legal Affairs Committee, still considering the remainder of the bill in executive session today, heard a measure providing that the 19 cities and towns in the State holding elections in December be enabled to pass on whether they shall legalize liquor sales.



In these days of radical business changes it is essential to have an accurate record-keeping system so that necessary information is available.

To meet these new conditions we have compiled for your help and guidance, a 140-page book containing over 40 of the most universally used bookkeeping forms, completely filled in illustrating their uses. This valuable book may be had FREE by request on your business stationery.

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Boston Snapshots

Dictator's Eye Twinkles—Members of the Advertising Club at their Tuesday luncheon enjoyed the rare spectacle of Walter E. Myers, of the NBC bestowing warm praise upon a group of WNAC artists—The Twentieth Century Ensemble, who provided music for the occasion. Mr. Myers then introduced Gilbert T. Hodges of the New York Sun, who had just returned from Italy and who had warm praises of his own for that country. He pictured Mussolini as a man whose use of every kind of advertising and dramatic effect has molded the whole thought and action of his country and has brought about in it almost unbelievable improvements of every sort. At an official interview, to which he went with a group of other delegates to the advertising convention, he found the sternly military Mussolini of the newsreels. At an unofficial meeting, however, he was delighted with the dictator's geniality, humor—and continually twinkling eye. Among the great improvements in Italy Mr. Hodge noted perfectly-operated railways, a great new highway system, modern hotels—and the abolition of the tipping system. Mussolini he discribed as a charming gentleman and an advertising genius.

Three New Advertising Men—Three new members have just been added to the staff of the H. B. Humphrey Company. Julian L. Watkins, previously with N. W. Ayer & Son in Philadelphia and with J. Walter Thompson Company of New York, comes from News-Week to head the copy department. John C. Strouse comes from the Gardner Advertising Company to the sales promotion and service department, and Franklin H. Hutchinson, at one time general manager of the Ludington Aircraft Company will attend to retail merchandising and contact.

Mice in the Chimney—We do not know just what the feelings of children would be if at midnight on Christmas Eve they lay awake to see a mouse stealing down the chimney and creeping over toward their hungrily yawning stockings. Of course such a substitution for Santa Claus may never take place—but nevertheless visitors to Jordan Marsh's Christmas toyland will find two or three mice strolling around and only one Santa Claus. A sort of elevated railway track covered with armies of Mickey Mice and associated quadrupeds, leads visitors across the main floor of the annex to the stairway. The same animals throng the bannisters—and in the toy land itself they nod, grin and peer from every available pillar and post. The ingratiating Pluto wags his tail, the famous cow shakes her head and Mickey himself waves his gloved hand. Meanwhile humans masked to represent Mickey, pass among the children, giving the handshakes for which the old-fashioned Santa Claus used to be renowned. The one lonely Santa Claus stands in solitary state outside "Mickey Mouse's Village." Children throng past him to its inviting gate.

Conscientious Trains—If Good King Wenceslas should step forth into this year's Christmas toy stores he might be surprised at many of the novelties shown—but he must have realized by now that electric trains are as much a feature of the season as is snow or mistletoe. And this year there is something new in trains. For several years now the invisible engineers have been trained to stop where signaled and wait for the arm of the semaphore to drop. Often, however, they rolled beyond the signal post. Yesterday at Jordan Marsh's, though, we were moved with admiration and respect as we watched a train come to repeated stops, with much skidding and grinding of wheels. Each time it finally came to rest a foot or so beyond the signal, but now the polite engineer immediately reversed his locomotive and backed up to a correct position. The only flaw in the display was that the arm of the signal itself was not working—so that, as a matter of fact, the engineer was more a creature of habit apparently than a man of keen observation.

Mystery Boats—The puzzle of the "putt-putt boat" is still unsolved. A small crowd still watches the demonstration in a Federal Street window. Our own craft is to be placed under observation in the suburban bath tub of the city editor tonight. If with his long experience with airplane and automobile engines, he can shed no light on the problem, we hope to carry on the investigation in other directions!

Words, Music and Costumes—Outside the drawn shades of the Statler's Georgian room the sun shone brightly on Monday morning. Inside, a select but quite large group gathered for the second of Mrs. William Dana Orcutt's "Monday Mornings of Diversion." The diversion this time was provided by Lois Davidson—a young and attractive American soprano, who, while studying in various European countries, took occasion to get thoroughly acquainted with their language and costumes as well. When we arrived Miss Davidson had already proceeded through the French, Spanish, Italian and Chinese sections of her program—each sung in appropriate costume. She was now stamping the inevitable boots of Russia and singing very emphatically and well. As the audience moved with refined slowness toward the door we overheard, among the many remarks such as "just too sweet for words," "perfectly exquisite," and so on, one eager little lady saying, "Yes, and you know, I haven't even bought a pair of shoes since a year ago last spring!" Tickets to this morning series sell for $15.

Writers' Output—Some authors are able to ratle off many thousands of words in a day—others proceed in a more leisurely way. From passing observaton in the book department of a down-town store yesterday, however, the author of "Provincial Lady" and "Provincial Lady in London" was working for a new record—though the words she was writing were all the same. Miss E. M. Delafield was laboring strenuously to autograph a growing pile of books which stood on the table at her side. To the scratching of the pen a line of admirers moved by in reverent silence.

Macon Used in Maneuvers With Navy Off California

U. S. CRUISER CHESTER, OFF THE CALIFORNIA COAST, Nov. 15 (AP)—The use of rigid dirigibles as an operating unit of the navy was put to test today when the world's greatest sky-ship, the U. S. S. Macon, had its initial experience with the United States fleet at sea in maneuvers.

The Macon moved with a powerful high seas fleet, formed as a Blue force of superior power, moving in attack against the area between San Luis Obispo and San Diego. This area was defended by a fast-striking force of inferior power, designated as the Brown Fleet. An airdrome of the clouds; rather than a scout, was the rôle of the Macon. Its eyes and its weapons were the airplanes the great sky-ship carries. The dirigible itself found its duty to lie in concealment.

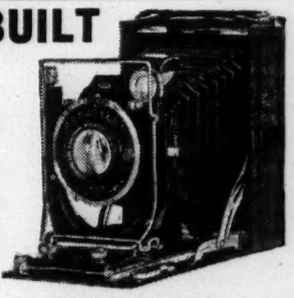
Look for the new KARO Pouring Spout and Cap at your grocer's

KARO SYRUP is always DELICIOUS on PANCAKES WAFFLES SLICED BREAD etc.

The Nation's Favorite Syrup

PRECISION-BUILT for Versatility Plus

Novel European-Type Kodak Recomars Take Film Packs, Cut Film, or Plates...



HERE is an all-purpose camera unsurpassed in fine precision construction and in versatility. It allows the use of a great variety of color sensitive and speed emulsions, including Kodak Super Sensitive "Pan" Packs.

Kodak Recomars 18 and 33 both carry a fast f.4.5 Kodak Anastigmat lens, Compur Shutter (speeds to 1/250 on the "18," 1/200 on the "33") with built-in self timer, wire frame and reflecting type finders, ground-glass focusing back, double extension bellows and bed. The "18" takes 2¼x3¼ pictures; the "33," 3¼x4¼. Let us show you.

Eastman Kodak Stores

ATLANTA, 183 Peachtree St.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 B'walk
BALTIMORE, 309 N. Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street
Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave.
235 West 23rd St.
745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1620 Chestnut St.
117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

Montreal's Rails May Be Relaid On Japan's Streets

Car Tracks Torn Up From Canadian City's 'Broadway'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — St. Catherine street, the "Broadway" of Montreal, will soon be represented in Yokohama or perhaps Tokyo, as tramway rails are being removed from this noted thoroughfare and are being immediately loaded aboard the Norwegian ship Eli to be conveyed to Japan. She was to have sailed in August for the Orient with a cargo of iron and steel for which there is no further use in Canada. Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient scrap to fill the holds of the large tramp ship and she was forced to remain here while the street car tracks on St. Catherine street were being torn up for replacement. After picking up all the scrap obtainable in Montreal, the ship will call at Quebec, where she will take aboard an additional 3000 tons and thence to St. John for a further 3000 tons of scrap.

It is impossible to state the ultimate destination of the street car tracks over which thousands of Montrealers have been transported to and from their homes, the number of passengers actually carried amounting to many millions.

To what use will this scrap be put by Japan? It is impossible to state the ultimate destination of this large shipment of scrap from Canada to Japan. Reports conveyed here from Tokyo indicate a marked increase in the importation of steel and iron during the first six months of this year. This is attributed to the demand for war replacement materials as well as to the abrupt rise in prices through the government's inflation policy making it possible for foreign producers to compete in certain lines with domestic manufacturs. Imports of manufactured steel products during the first six months of this year amounted to 149,457 tons which is an advance of 57,688 tons over the same period of 1932. Scrap material is not included in these figures.

When the Eli, the ship carrying scrap from Montreal to Japan, arrives at Quebec, she will also load parts of the British steamer Levenet, which stranded in Quebec waters and sustained considerable damage. The Levenet was eventually scrapped. At first she was to have been loaded in sections aboard a Japanese ship at Quebec, but now the British tramp which had 19 years' service on the seven seas, will be thrown into the hold of the Norwegian ship Eli, with Montreal street car tracks and other scrap, and thence conveyed to Japan.

Edward N. Hurley

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP)—Mr. Edward N. Hurley, who passed on last night, was the man commissioned by President Wilson "to go the limit" as war-time chairman of the United States Shipping Board tc get American troops and supplies to France. Successful in nearly all the endeavors he attempted, Mr. Hurley came to the national notice first as a member of the Federal Trade Commission in 1913, later becoming its chairman. Because of private business demands he resigned from Government service in February, 1917, only to be called back again a few months later by President Wilson to head the Shipping Board. When the Insull crash came, Mr. Hurley was appointed co-receiver for the giant Middlewest Utilities Company to aid in salvage of assets for the thousands of investors over the nation.

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For this is a hotel of personalized service . . . You feel "at home" the moment you cross the threshold. 800 rooms, all with outside exposure, bath, shower, radio . . . Convenient to everywhere . . . Single from $2.50, double $3.50.

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Fashion Decrees:

THE "SCRUBBED-LIKE-A-BABY" COMPLEXION . . .

. . . and of course your soap must be the best

THEY are fomenting a revolution . . . these ravishing youngsters. One that is destined to restore the dynasty of SOAP. By day they revel in sun, wind, rain or sleet. And after dark out on the dance floor they float without benefit of rouge or make-up . . . scrubbed like babies . . . faces shining like the dawn.

Ask for their complexion formula and these young rebels will tell you: nothing but water and plenty of scrubbing, the wash cloth generously lathered with Roger & Gallet Soap.

With Roger & Gallet Soap you have the satisfaction of knowing that your skin is getting superlative care. For Roger & Gallet's contains only the very highest quality ingredients . . . the purest, edible fats which are kneaded and re-kneaded into soap of the smoothest and finest texture.

35¢ a cake

Seven delightful scents

Violette · Carnation · Sandalwood
Feu Follet · Fleurs d'Amour
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Try Roger & Gallet Soap today. It won't be long before you too will discover that nothing else is needed to keep your skin smooth, clear and vibrant with life. At all the better shops, drug and department stores.

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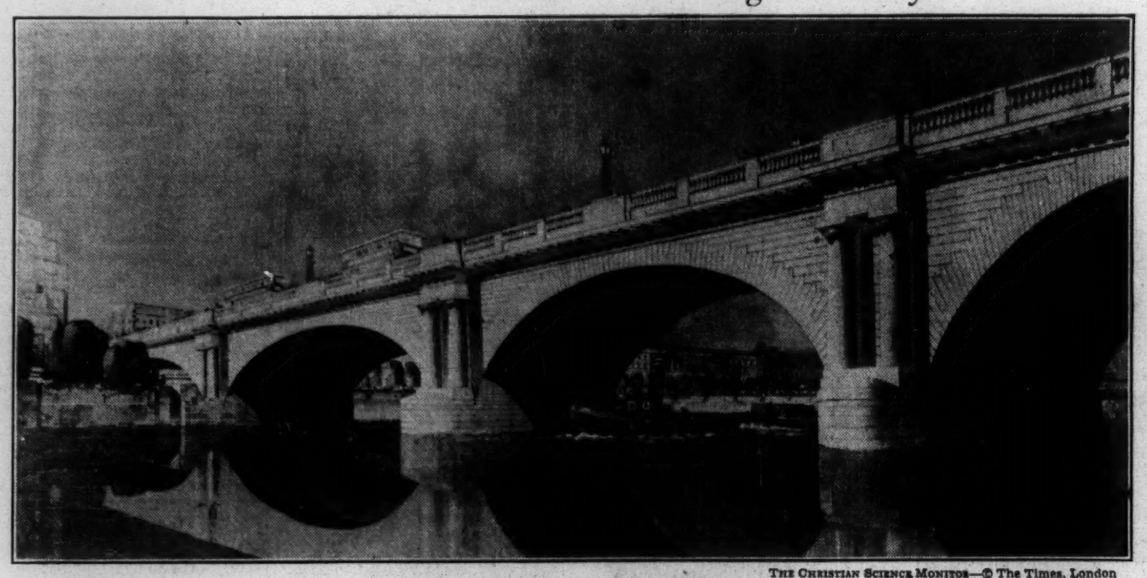
ROGER & GALLET TOILET SOAP

Automobile Traffic Makes Widening Necessary



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© The Times, London

Two Lanes on This Bridge Were Sufficient 100 Years Ago

Design Approved by London County Council. The Arches and Piers Will Not Be Changed, and the Improvement Will Result in Little Alteration in Appearance.

Widening of Thames Bridge Approved; Project to Allow Four Traffic Lanes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—After years of suspension the London County Council finally has approved the design of the council's architect, Mr. G. Topham Forrest, for the widening of Waterloo Bridge.

This widening is to be effected by the process of "corbeling-out," or making a projecting overhang. This will give a roadway of 36 feet, sufficient for four lines of traffic—double the space allowed by John Rennie when he designed his bridge more than 100 years ago.

As only the upper part of the bridge will be widened, there will be the least possible alteration of the bridge's appearance from the outside. The piers, arches and waterways will not be altered. The estimated cost of the work is £685,000.

For some years, since the severe sagging at on end of the bridge became noticeable, a temporary relief bridge to take one of the lines of traffic has been in use alongside. Underpinning was carried out where the sinking had taken place and the bridge never had to be closed to traffic, though a slow speed limit was enforced.

Ontario to Study City Area Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The metropolitan area question in Toronto and York County and other large centers in Ontario will be studied by a provincial committee to be appointed by the provincial Premier, Mr. G. S. Henry, it was recently announced by the Premier. As in metropolitan councils in London, Eng., larger matters, such as development, town planning, policing and major services, would be administered by that body, and smaller matters by local councils here which correspond to English boroughs.

The report on the recent survey into the metropolitan area system of municipal government for Toronto and surrounding areas was recently drawn up to be presented to the next session of the York County Council. No recommendations have been made, the report dealing with figures for assessments, assets, liabilities, debenture debts and levies. The report shows the position of the various municipalities which might be included in the area.

Davis Lottery Charges Nol-Prossed at New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Outstanding charges against United States Senator James J. Davis (R.) of Pennsylvania, in connection with an alleged lottery operated by the Order of Moose, were nol-prossed today. A similar case against the Senator resulted in an acquittal Oct. 12.

The action was announced by Mr. Louis Mead Treadwell, chief of the criminal division of the United States attorney's office, who also said that an indictment against the Western Union Telegraph Company, involving an alleged lottery by the Shriners in 1932, had been dropped.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Mr. Conrad Mann, president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, arrived here at 9:28 a. m. today to surrender to the federal authorities and serve a five-months sentence imposed after he had been convicted of participating in the operation of a lottery by the Order of Eagles.

William K. Vanderbilt 3d

RIDGELAND, S. C., Nov. 15 (AP)—Mr. William K. Vanderbilt 3d, 27, was killed today en route from Miami to New York, when, it is reported, his automobile struck the trailer of a truck which he was attempting to pass and overturned.

RATES · SINGLE from $2 DOUBLE from $3

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Private underground passage to subway and Pennsylvania Station ...saving taxi fare. One block from Fifth Avenue and Empire State Building.

Direction American Hotels Corporation

Hotel MARTINIQUE George H. Wartman *Supervising Manager*

Broadway at 32nd Street · New York

British Extend Cruiser Plans To Match Rivals

Building Larger Ships in Answer to Japan and United States

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 15—The revised British cruiser building program which was announced in the House of Commons yesterday still leaves Britian considerably short of the 91,000 tons of new cruisers which the London Treaty allows it to build by 1936, it is emphasized here.

In making announcement, Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, pointed out that not only the United States but also Japan recently announced extensive building programs for large new cruisers. Britain therefore has no alternative but to revise 1933 plans, he declared. The method adopted is to build three cruisers—two large ones and one small—instead of four small as originally intended. Two of these are to be a new type of about 9000 tons each. The third is to be of the Arethusa type of 5200 tons as already planned.

It is pointed out here that the size of the new vessels is to be about 1000 tons smaller than those arranged for in the new American program but is slightly larger than the new "coast defense" type recently laid down by Japan.

'Big Navy' Advocates Triumph in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP)—A shake-up in high naval commands was hailed today as a triumph for advocates of a big Japanese navy.

Two possible motives were suggested unofficially for the changes announced last night:

A desire to relieve unrest apparent among naval officers since the court-martial of several of their fellows as a result of the assassination of Premier Suyoshi Inukai, and

General dissatisfaction with the ratio allotted Japan under the London Naval Treaty.

Chief among the changes were the appointments of Admirals Nomura and Kobayashi as members of the Naval Council and of Vice-Admiral Nagano as commander of the Yokosuka naval base.

Premier Inukai had been assailed because of a foreign policy, opponents asserted, which permitted rival nations to gain an advantage in arms.

Cow Gives More Milk If 'Soothed' by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, Eng.

RADIO is increasing the milk supply! At least this is what Mr. W. G. Grace, a farmer in the Halewood district of Liverpool, is finding since he introduced music appreciation into the cowshed.

Convinced that Buttercup likes a good lively tune now and then and that she will give more milk when soothed by gentle melodies, Farmer Grace has his radio relayed by wire from the farmhouse radio set to the "shippon."

And now with a little practice, he is enabled to synchronize his milking gestures with the wide variety of tunes that come "over the air," ranging anywhere from a dreamy waltz to Zampa Overture.

Coal Holds Own With Oil, English Fuel Man Asserts

Special from Monitor Bureau.

LONDON—Coal is unlikely to be deposed by oil as "King Fuel" of modern civilization—despite the inroads oil already has made on markets served by coal.

This is the view of Sir William J. Larke, president of the Institute of Fuel, expressed at a meeting of the British Geological Society held here recently.

"Coal is still king," Sir William declared. "It must be admitted that oil has been used with great success, even in competition with coal, for steam raising and the production of mechanical energy by direct combustion. Nevertheless oil seems unlikely to replace coal as the important fuel upon which our modern civilization is based."

Sir William pointed out that the advantages for oil firing for boilers were great. But he thought their greatest advantages were in large vessels such as liners, leaving the greater proportion of the world's steam tonnage to be propelled by coal.

Sir William said that stone coal was used by the ancient Britons before the Roman invasion. But it did not appear to come into general use until the thirteenth century. At that time sea-borne coal was well enough known in London to give its name to a street—Sea Coals Lane in Farringdon Street.

Referring to the question of the pollution of the atmosphere, Sir William mentioned the first smoke abatement law in history, passed in 1273. The amount of smoke in the air was considered injurious to health. But the authorities passed no regulations as to the size of chimneys or fires. People were just forbidden to use stone coal at all.

A Letter From

GOVERNOR RITCHIE OF MARYLAND*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

ALBERT C. RITCHIE
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

August 31, 1933

The American Oil Company,
American Building,
Baltimore, Maryland

Gentlemen:-

I am informed that The American Oil Company was recently consolidated with the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, and the Mexican Petroleum Corporation.

As a result, I understand your refining, transport and marketing activities will now extend from Maine to Florida.

I need not tell you that The American Oil Company is one of our most important institutions, and its expansion into new territory is a source of great satisfaction to me.

I know you will receive a cordial reception in the new fields you enter.

Wishing you much success in your extended activities, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Albert C. Ritchie
Governor

R-L

AMERICAN MARCHES AHEAD!

*The State where the American Oil Company started.

American Oil Company

Recovery Codes Declared Aid To Self-Government

Muir Urges Coöperation of Management, Labor and Authorities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 — Charges that the National Recovery program is an inflexible instrument which will put industry into a strait-jacket were flatly contradicted by Mr. Malcolm Muir, deputy administrator, here yesterday He asserted that the recovery codes permit and encourage "the widest latitude of self-government."

Speaking at a luncheon of the American Arbitration Association attended by 700 representatives of leading trade groups, corporations and professions, Mr. Muir emphasized, however, that the closest cooperation between management, Labor and the Government is necessary to bring about the best results under the codes.

"It is my sincere hope that industry will live up to this great responsibility of self-government which is thrust upon it with the signing of each code," he continued, "and that the flood gates of governmental regulation will never be opened to engulf it."

Discussing the extensive possibilities of arbitration under the codes, and especially of mediation under the rules of the American Arbitration Association, Mr. Muir said:

"Arbitration is an instrument of good will and there is immediate need to strengthen good will within each industrial group that operates under a code. There can be no doubt that the mere establishment of arbitral facilities within an industrial group raises the standard of conduct, sharpens the ethical sense and creates good will.

"Investigation has shown that when threatened by an examination of the facts by experts within the trade, there is an actual reduction in strife and complaints. The records also show that where parties have agreed to arbitrate, in 50 per cent of the cases the hearing or formal proceeding is unnecessary because arbitration maintains a level of good will sufficient to enable the parties to compose their own differences without outside help.

"If good will between government and industrial groups and between the members of such groups and between these and the consumer can be built to the point of minimizing the necessity for litigation, the possibility of success of self-regulation will be immensely strengthened. In this process, the prompt arbitration of questions and differences as they arise is the only known method of adequately achieving this end."

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"JEWEL ROBBERY" (Peabody Playhouse). The Stagers give smooth performance of comedy of polished European style. 8:30.

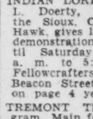
"MARY OF SCOTLAND" (Colonial). Helen Hayes, Philip Merrivale and Helen Menken in Maxwell Anderson play produced by Theatre Guild and presented by American Theater Society. 8:15.

"BLACKBIRDS" (Majestic). All Negro revue with typical dancing, music, and sketches, presented by Lew Leslie. 8:10.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES (Shubert). Billie Burke carries on the long line of elaborate productions. 8:15.

"THE PAST OF ANNE SHRIEVES" (Copley). Capt. V. E. Sutton-Mattocks presents the Countess Elektra Rosanska in a play written by William M. Blatt, Boston lawyer, and based upon one of his actual cases. 8:30.

Movies



UPTOWN—"The Private Life of Henry VIII." Charles Laughton in title role. Also "Conquest of the Air"—interesting collection of exciting moments in experiences of aerial photographers for news reels. 3, 6:30, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN — Ruth Chatterton in "Female." More important is Fred Waring on the stage with his Pennsylvanians and his brother Tom. 11:28 a. m., 2:06, 4:44, 7:48, 10:18.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Technicolor musical comedy, "'Tis Spring." Mae West's "I'm No Angel." Paramount at 9:06, 11:11 a. m., 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31, 9:36. Fenway at 11:40 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 5:55, 8, 10:05.

KEITH'S—Excellent direction and acting in "Only Yesterday." New screen actress, Margaret Sullavan, gives unusually enjoyable performance. 10 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 4:35, 7:20, 9:45.

BOSTON—Fred Stone, with his daughter Paula, head stage show at 11:53 a. m., 3:01, 6:09, 9:04. Screen feature is "Ace of Aces" with Richard Dix.

STATE—Ed Wynn in "The Chief." Theremin solos by Mischa Tulin. 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:55, 10:05.

TREMONT—"Mr. Broadway." Shows columnist at work nosing out news among night clubs, theaters and odd corners of New York. Pictures taken in actual scenes —hence rather poor photography. Entertainment value not high. 11:18 a. m., 1:58, 4:38, 7:10, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Very wholesome—and in part, instructive—entertainment. Mickey Mouse, Chinese travels, Charlie Chaplin, newsreels and other short subjects. Continuous from 9 a. m.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Piano recital by Rachelle Shubow. 8:15.

Other Events

INDIAN LORE—Mr. W. L. Doerty, named by the Sioux, Chief Black Hawk, gives lectures and demonstrations daily until Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 5:30 at the Fellowcrafters, Inc., 18 Beacon Street. Work described in article on page 4 yesterday.

TREMONT TEMPLE—Swedish film program. Main feature is musical production, "Vi Som Gar Kokvagen" (Servants' Entrance"). 2:20, 8:20.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE ART MUSEUM—Exhibition of costume designs and sketches by Lee Simonson opens today—until Nov. 29th.

FOGG MUSEUM—Laurence Binyon lectures on early Chinese art, 8.

STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES — "Salesmanship," Room 15, State House, 6; "Piano Playing I," Lecture Hall, Public Library, 6; "Piano Playing II," Lecture Hall, Public Library, 7:45; "Paintings and Painters," Massachusetts School of Art, Brookline and

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano; William Peterson, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

FOGG MUSEUM — Lecture by Dr. Thomas T. Hoopes on "Armor." 5.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS—Discussion on relation between the city and the NIRA, following luncheon at 12:30. 3 Joy Street.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Jewelry," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture: "The Pilgrims." 10 a. m.

ONE O'CLOCK CLUB—Harold Cabot talks on "Methods of Selling Advertising and Agency Solicitation," after luncheon at 12:30 in Oval Room, Hotel Touraine.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Cheryl Crawford, director of the Group Theater, will tell of plans to develop the theater in Boston in future instead of New York—following 12:30 luncheon.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and cold tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight 16 to 22; strong northwesterly winds, gradually diminishing.

For all the New England States: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 9:12 p. m., Thursday 9:30 a. m. Height of tides 9.2 feet, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:54 p. m.

Eitingon-Schild Reorganizes

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP) — A reorganization of the Eitingon-Schild Company will be undertaken by the management through an exchange of outstanding common and preferred shares for new common stock. The company is a dealer in furs and pelts in world markets.

Washington Grins As Investigator 'Blows the Lid'

John Holland Gave Warning of What Happened at New Orleans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—A Senate committee defied by its own investigator, as Mr. John Holland defied the committee investigating the Huey Long political machine in New Orleans, is unprecedented in the memory of capital journalists, and undoubtedly "blows the lid" off the whole extraordinary story.

A fortnight ago before leaving for New Orleans, Mr. Holland told friends in this city that he was "due to explode" if the testimony which he had gathered painstakingly in the past six months were not put into the record. Then Senator M. M. Logan (D.) of Kentucky, acting chairman of the committee, told a witness on Monday that he had not received the name of a single witness, nor a scrap of evidence on the subject from any source. Apparently this was too much for Mr. Holland, who strode forward, exclaiming that he had the list of proposed witnesses for "six months," and proceeding to give vent to his pent-up emotions.

He's Well Known

Every member of the Senate knows this same John Holland, and practically every Washington correspondent who covers "The Hill." For a dozen years he was the trusted investigator for the late Thomas J. Walsh, Democratic Senator from Montana, and almost single-handed dug up the evidence which resulted in the conviction of Secretary Albert B. Fall in the Teapot Dome case. As a result of his work, oil lands valued at millions of dollars were recaptured by the Federal Government. After Mr. Walsh was named Attorney-General by President Roosevelt he picked Mr. Holland for his personal assistant.

No one who knows Mr. Holland or has watched his work doubts his personal probity. His integrity has been matched by his quietness and modesty of demeanor. Only extraordinary circumstances, it is felt here, could have goaded him into an explosion.

Mr. Holland's explosion is the chief subject of discussion here among political writers and Senators, who relish it as an absolutely new experience in the capital. The almost universal verdict in Senate corridors is that Mr. Holland had been forced into explosion by the conviction that the Senatorial subcommittee, headed by Senator Tom Connally (D.) of Texas, had decided —for whatever reason—to cover up and whitewash Huey Long and his Louisiana machine.

They Bottled Him Up

Mr. Holland charged two weeks ago to friends here that he had been kept bottled up in the capital for four months, and that his evidence —literally tons of it—had been ignored by the sub-committee.

The committee originally had the late Senator Robert B. Howell (R.) of Nebraska as chairman, with Brig.-Gen. Samuel F. Anselm, U. S. A. (retired), as its attorney, and the young Mr. Holland as its investigator.

At a meeting of the committee held in Washington, two brothers of Huey Long testified under oath that the latter had received large sums of money from special interests.

Senator Long vilified General Anselm at the hearing and there was an exchange of charges and counter-charges. After that sensational hearing there was a great silence. Nothing more was heard of the committee. Mr. Holland charged he was not permitted to investigate further. Finally the Volunteers Committee of Women took up the fight.

Now—as it is seen here—new life has been injected into it by Mr. Holland's "flying off the handle," and telling the sub-committee to its face that it is trying to soft-pedal the whole affair.

Farmers Seek State Milk Code

(Continued from Page 1)

Boston market which offset what might be gained in lower transportation costs. So the Massachusetts farmer reaps his profits chiefly from the many rich secondary markets within the State's borders.

That is the reason Massachusetts, more than any other New England state, is said to be overrun with cut-throat competitors.

Another Bay State paradox is that Boston consumers use more milk and cream coming from New York than from the State's own dairies which produce about 250,000 gallons of fluid milk annually, most of which is sold outside of Boston.

Mr. Norris recommended organization of each secondary market by the producers selling in these markets. In these markets, the organizations now controlling any volume of milk should be the nucleus, he said, of the sales groups.

A further development he described would be the "federation of all these marketing agencies into a regional sales association, the amount of milk under control by any unit being the determining factor for its representation in the association."

The Farm Bureau authority considered federal control necessary in New England's milk business. Present conditions, he declared, result from flagrant disregard of fundamental marketing principles. But he contended that federal supervision would miss its mark if it attempts to dictate too much rather than throw its resources into helping the dairymen to handle their own affairs.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990ke-WBZ-303m	1230ke-WNAC-244m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
5:00	Railroad Stories.....	Five o'clock revue:	Piano Revue.....	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	popular	Winnie the Pooh..	Soloist; orch.....
5:30	Singing Lady.....	All-American Boy.	Tom Mix sketch..	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Dance music.....	The Wizard of Oz.	"Cowboy Tom"...
6:00	Joe and Bateese.....	Reports; talk.....	Evening Tattler;	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Organ; sketch.....	Dance music.....	records; talks....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Black and Blue...	News; soloist....	Vera Van; orch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas.....	Popular program	Your Folks & Mine	Hall Orchestra...
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Myrt and Marge..	Vocal program....	Reports; news....
7:15	John Herrick; orch..	Just Plain Bill...	Popular soloists...	Fischer Orchestra.
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Ensemble; chorus.	Lum and Abner..	Dance program...
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	Boake Carter.....	The Goldbergs....	Brunswick Orch...
8:00	Network serial	Vocal trio; orch..	Bert Lahr; George	String ensemble..
8:15	mystery story.....	Edwin C. Hill....	Olsen's Music...	Organ recital.....
8:30	Dangerous Paradise..	Albert Spalding;	Stage Show of the	As I See It.....
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	vocalist; orch....	Air; Variety.....	Mixed quartet.....
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	Irvin Cobb; orch..	Adrian O'Brien;	Rhythm Twins.....
9:15	Sing, sketch.....	Morton Downey; or.	Rakov's Orches...	Meyer Davis Le
9:30	John McCormack,	Lombardo Orch.;	Leo Reisman's Or-	Paradis Band....
9:45	tenor; concert orch..	Burns and Allen.	chestra; soloist.	Reports; news....
10:00	Perkins and Howard	Waring's Orches.;	Barnyard Music	Sam Bitteli and
10:15	"Land Where the	Moran and Mack.	and male quartet	his orchestra....
10:30	Good Songs Go";	Soloist; 2 pianos	"Land Where the	Program from the
10:45	soloists; orchestra..	Reports; news ...	Good Songs Go".	Boston Arena.
11:00	Reports; sports	Ranny Weeks and	Forecasts; news..	Gerry Harrison...
11:15	News flashes.....	his orchestra....	Phil Baker; orch.	Male Chorus.....
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	Ozzie Nelson and	Jack Denny and	
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, George Bass, violinist; Ennio Bolognini, cellist.
11:30 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Radio City Greets the World: students of International House, Columbia University, speaking in 30 languages.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Primitive Music and Instruments.
3:00 WEEI, "Is America Calling?" burlesque impressions of American radio artists from London.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; Charles Jaffe and James Bloom, violinist.
4:15 WBZ, Sir Herbert Samuel in political discussion from London.
4:30 WEEI, Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi," in English, by opera department of Juilliard School of Music.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Mitzi Green's Party, with Mary Small, Baby Rose Marie, others.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Tom Howard; Margaret Sullivan; Tonio Selwart; Collins and Peterson; Parker Steward; Michele, accordionist.
8:15 WAAB, New England Council presents Charles P. Howard, chairman, Commission of Administration and Finance of Massachusetts.
8:30 WNAC, "The Voice of America"; Prof. William Lyon Phelps; Cal Tinney; soloists; Buckaroos; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, George Gershwin; Kate Smith; Harry Richman; Helen Morgan; Morton Downey; orchestras, direction of William Daly and Jacques Renard.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fabien Sevitzky's Orchestra; Prof. R. E. Rogers; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:30 WBZ, Rockefeller Center program: speakers; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Gladys Rice, soprano; concert orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:15 WEEI, Mme. Frances Alda in all-Puccini recital.
11:30 WEEI, Hollywood Says Hello to Radio City: Jimmie Durante; Fay Wray; Jack Oakie; Richard Arlen; Estelle Taylor and others.

New York Milk Drops Despite Board's Efforts

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15 (AP)—In spite of the desperate price-fixing efforts of New York State's milk control board, farmers' milk prices were slipping backward today. Chairman Charles H. Baldwin of the milk board, awaited the answer to a telegram sent to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace late yesterday urging an immediate curb on milk production.

Mr. Baldwin expressed concern also over reports that Pennsylvania and Vermont farmers were making larger inroads into New York milk business. Statisticians brought Mr. Baldwin figures showing that a fresh flood of surplus milk production had pushed the October price to New York farmers down to 3.6 cents a quart, from the peak of 3.8 cents in September.

British Indorse Short Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—The 40-hour week found another supporter when Cambridge Council recently by unanimous vote declared that proposals for a 40-hour week should receive consideration by the Association of Municipal Corporations. Nottingham Council has already urged discussion of the proposals.

Virginia College Pays Rent With Verses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, has just presented to Gov. John Garland Pollard of Virginia two Latin verses in accordance with provisions of the institution's seventeenth-century royal charter. The verses were required as "quit rent."

The presentation was made by Dr. A. P. Wagner, head of the department of ancient languages at the college. One of the verses, written by Dr. Wagner and R. C. McClelland, an instructor in the ancient language department, commented on the Governor's recent marriage to his secretary and dealt with the conditions of the State. The college revived the custom in 1930.

Ford Hall Speaker Asserts Soviet Tries To Enforce Justice

"Some of you are in the habit of looking at the evils still existing in this country through a magnifying glass and at those in Russia through a reversed telescope," Mr. Sherwood Eddy told an audience which packed Ford Hall the other evening for the weekly forum.

He went on to point out that while much progress was being made in Russia, there were many things he did not condone during the visit from which he has just returned. In the NRA Mr. Eddy saw an attempt to uphold liberty, "but without universal justice. In the Soviet Republic he saw a striving for justice," but a complete suppression of all liberty. In Russia, he said, a bureaucracy is established. The new social order, the speaker believed must be based upon a combination of the liberty of the NRA and the justice of the Russian system.

Comparing the penal systems of different countries, Mr. Eddy said that in England the number of prisons has been reduced to 27 and these are only half filled by some 17,000 inmates. In the United States, however, he stated, about 400,000 criminals are being sent each year to some 3000 institutions.

In Russia, he said that prisons have been replaced by "houses of redemption" in which freedom is allowed. Prisoners may marry and even enjoy radios in their rooms and tennis courts outside.

Votes in Two Cities Declared to Reveal Violations of Law

Investigation of alleged voting irregularities in the Cambridge and Everett elections has been inaugurated by Mr. Warren L. Bishop, district attorney of Middlesex County. He is expected to make public today glaring discrepancies in tabulation and evidence of tampered ballots.

His investigation was spurred s the result of a recount of votes in Cambridge which reëlected William D. Hillis to the Ward 5 council seat. On election day, it was announced that Mr. Edward J. Gurry had won. It was revealed in the recount that there was a discrepancy of 121 votes in the second precinct tabulation. Election commisisons checking the ballots also found about 30 which they said had been deliberately mutilated.

In Everett, a charge is made that a woman voted twice. She is being sought by police for questioning. A man alleged to have aided in the illegal voting was ordered held in $500 when arraigned in Malden Court. Mr. Bishop intends to follow his investigation with prosecutions in court if the charges warrant this action.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Efforts to modernize and humanize penal treatment have always met with the hostile criticism of the reactionaries, who interpret such efforts as the making of mamby-pambies out of "bad men." Consequently it is not surprising that there has been opposition to the experiment being conducted at the Norfolk Prison Colony.

* * *

Says Representative William C. Dolan, in filing a bill for a legislative investigation of the Norfolk Colony: "The system of coddling hard-boiled criminals at Norfolk Prison Colony is causing widespread criticism. This is no time to experiment with the new idea of pampering prisoners into being good boys at a great expense to the Commonwealth with thousands of worthy citizens facing another winter cold and hungry."

* * *

Is it so certain as yet that the making of "good boys" in a nation spending $12,000,000,000 a year for crime would be such a bad investment?

* * *

On to Washington!

Boston and Massachusetts high officials will converge on Washington today. Yesterday Mayor James M. Curley, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Mr. Henry Lefavour and Joseph Bartlett, public works administrators, all left Boston for the nation's capital. This emigration of statesmanship will be repeated in every state and the object is to obtain state and city opinion on the proposal for a $400,000,000 civil works program.

* * *

This program would constitute part of the public works activity under the NRA but would concentrate on the smaller enterprises that might be made operative immediately.

Vote Recount to Start

The recount of the recent municipal mayoralty election asked by Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield, on the face of the returns the victor by over 2300 plurality, and Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, former mayor of Boston, began in the offices of the Boston election department in the City Hall Annex this morning. Judging by the history of past election recounts former Mayor Nichols is confronted by a tremendous task if a plurality so large as that by which Mr. Mansfield was returned as mayor-elect of Boston is to be overcome and the returns turned to Mr. Nichols' advantage.

* * *

One of the wisest of the election commissioners and a man schooled in the experiences of the past declared that to his way of thinking the time and effort spent in such a recount would be without avail.

"The recount may show that Mr. Mansfield won by more votes than the count revealed by the officials of the polls showed. Such a count may mean as much to one man as to the other. I don't look for any radical change in the result."

* * *

Those who defend the tavern declare it is democratic; it is a place where the working man, who does not have money enough to buy food with his liquor, may go and drink. Here indeed would be statesmanship—to provide the man without money enough to buy food with a place to buy liquor.

Tide Water Oil Dividend

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP) — Wall Street hears that the management of the Tide Water Association Oil Company is considering the resumption of dividend payments on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock. Accumulations on the issue amount to slightly less than $3,000,000.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston

Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins NOV. 10

The Time is NOW
to try our low cost service
send us your cleansing, too
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE call BEACON 1790

Filene's BOSTON
NRA WE DO OUR PART
One MORE reason for FILETTE
"heel within a heel"
chiffon stockings
$1.15

Here's a stocking we're pretty proud of! It's not likely that women . . . in these days when we're counting our pennies . . . are coming again and again for the same stockings if they do not WEAR well and LOOK as well as they wear. SHEER, lovely and strategically strengthened for wear.

Designed by Filene's
Copied by makers all over the country
Every thread silk

Phone HUBbard 4250 till 9:30 P. M.
Stocking Shop, street floor

Provide for Yourself with a JOHN HANCOCK ANNUITY
A guaranteed life income. Forms to cover different individual needs and circumstances.
John Hancock
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
U.S.M. 70 Years in Business

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital . . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . $3,000,000
BOSTON OFFICE
50 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

Boston-New York
$2
NRA
Leave Daily
309 Tremont Street Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W. 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

RAYMOND'S
Genuine Solid Maple
Butterfly TABLES

An attractive table in a popular wood. Ideal for general use, or for a tea-table.
$4.95
4TH FLOOR

Romanes and Paterson
739 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Prices have not been increased

Sweaters and Sweater Suits
For Boys and Girls 2 to 12 Years. Attractive Colors and Dependable Wear.

BOTANY PULLOVERS	from $4.50
BOTANY CARDIGANS	" 6.00
BOTANY SUITS, BOYS	" 7.50
BOTANY SUITS, GIRLS	" 10.00
SHETLAND PULLOVERS	" 4.50
CHEVIOT PULLOVERS	" 4.00

These sweaters will stand plenty of real hard wear and can be washed innumerable times without losing their beautiful colors or fine texture.

Tams in 15 Colors. Woolen Half Hose in 9 Colors and Gloves in 6 Colors, exactly Matching our Sweaters.
TAMS, $2.50 HOSE, $2 to $3
GLOVES, $2 to $2.50

"MY ELECTRIC RANGE HAS BROUGHT ME ★ Real Happiness"

"I've kept house for a good many years and I guess I've used almost every sort of cook stove. Two years ago, my husband bought me a modern electric range. I want to say that this wonderful appliance has brought me real happiness.

"That may sound odd, but it's more than true. For one thing, it has shortened my working time in the kitchen immensely . . . It's so easy to use, so clean and, above all, so *certain*. I've never had such success with my cooking . . . Recipes I hardly dared to try before now come out perfectly time after time. And that, of course, means a great deal to a home woman. We all like to be good cooks."

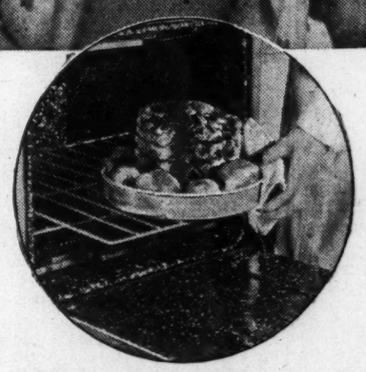
You, too, can get real happiness from a modern electric range. The prices are moderate — as low as $115 installed — and the terms are most reasonable. See them at your Edison Shop. No obligation, of course. You are cordially welcome at all times, whether you come to buy or just to look around.

FREE RANGE WIRING — for Edison Service Customers (except in a few cases due to location).

**From the statement of an Edison customer.*

FAST ●
Modern electric ranges are built for speed, to save your time in meal-getting.

LOW COST ●
Electric cooking costs no more than any other modern method.



THE Edison COMPANY OF BOSTON
NRA WE DO OUR PART

American Envoy 'At Large' Brings European Report

Return of Davis Comes in Time of Hesitancy on Soviet Relations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, returned to the capital yesterday with a message on European political conditions for President Roosevelt, as the negotiations with Mr. Maxim Litvinoff pursued their desultory way.

The two events knit together in their relation to the international policy of the Administration, although that policy today has observers puzzled. For example, Russians and Americans remained apart again as they have for several days. The precise nature of a negotiation when the two parties meet so rarely eludes those who have watched most other post-war consultations.

The only explanation that all observers agree upon is that President Roosevelt is determined to avoid internal criticism by appearing to extract the last farthing from the Soviet spokesman. He is represented as protracting the talks both from a logical desire to get full guarantees and promises from Mr. Litvinoff, and in order to reassure the American people that nothing is being done in a hurry.

Closer to Disarmament

Summoned to Washington earlier than he had expected, Mr. Davis intended to see the President and had long talks with State Department officials. His view, as expressed to correspondents yesterday, is that Europe is considerably closer to disarmament today than it was two or three months ago.

He does not regard the German plebiscite as having any effect on the international position, one way or another. There is much less talk of war now than there was in recent months, Mr. Davis declared. Whether the improved situation would be turned into a disarmament agreement would depend upon public opinion in chief European countries. An increased popular demand for effective steps toward disarmament, he felt, was powerfully affecting governmental opinion.

The United States would be willing to attend any disarmament meeting —two-power, four-power or in any form, Mr. Davis stated. Previous declarations that the American Government was ready to participate in all disarmament talks still holds good, and he is in readiness to return to Europe at any time.

Next Step Awaited

Asked if he intended to enter upon a leading role in the reorganization of the Kreuger & Toll interest — what is left of the Swedish match king's empire, Mr. Davis frankly explained that he had been asked to act on a "committee of arbiters," to have supervision of Kreuger & Toll reorganization, but that any private business plans of his own must await some outcome of the disarmament discussions. He is still 100 per cent devoted to that task.

Thus it is clear that President Roosevelt's principal lieutenant in European political affairs is still available, for any form of service. There were indications, however, that the Chief Executive does not share the shade of optimism about the continuance of disarmament work expressed by Mr. Davis.

It is therefore felt rather unlikely that the Ambassador-at-Large will return to Europe with his old task in the immediate future, and the capital is keenly interested in the next step, which may reveal how the tide is running in the foreign policy of the Administration.

Frick Raises Coke Wages; Union Calls Rate Lowest

UNIONTOWN, Penna., Nov. 15 (AP) —The H. C. Frick Coke Company, about which a recent strike storm centered, announced Nov. 13 what amounts to a 15 per cent wage increase in all except two of its mines in the Connellsville coke region. The announcement raises the ton rate for loaders from 27 to 32 cents. The Frick company is a United States Steel subsidiary.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15 (AP)—Mr. Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, said yesterday the H. C. Frick Coke Company has evaded the President's pact and has established "the lowest rate" paid by any coal corporation in this State. "The H. C. Frick Coke Company by its statement has done nothing short of a bold and deliberate attempt to violate the provisions of the presidential pact," he said.

R. C. A. Files Charges In New Jersey Court

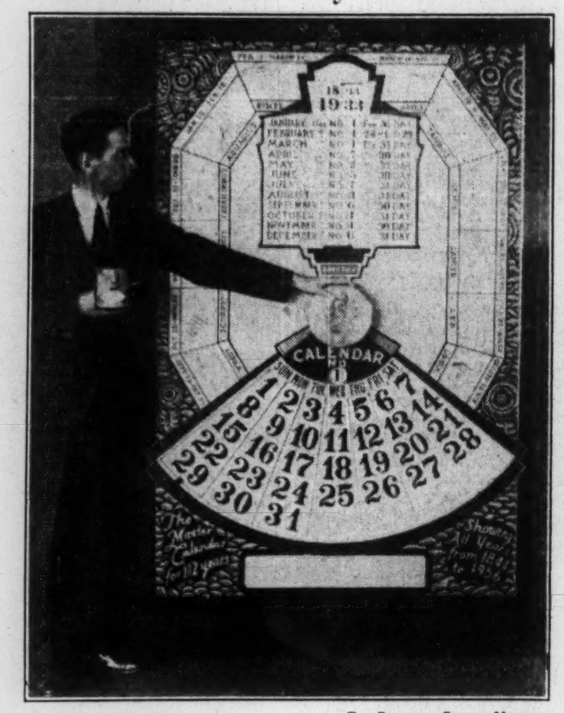
TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15 (AP) — Complaints in two patent suits were filed yesterday in Federal Court by the Radio Corporation of America against the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation of Massachusetts.

It is charged that improvements in "Piezo electric resonators" and in the "method of maintaining electric currents of constant frequency" for which patents are held by the Radio Corporation, are being infringed by the Hygrade concern. It also charges that certain radio vacuum tube patents have been infringed. The complaints ask that the defendant be compelled to pay all profits gained by sale of the articles, and that a permanent injunction be issued.

LaGuardia Film Refused

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 15 (AP) —Major Fiorello LaGuardia, newly-elected Mayor of New York, has joined the ranks of unsuccessful film writers. His scenario, "Dirty Politics," was rejected by a motion picture company and returned to him with the notation that the company's production program for the coming year had been already planned. The scenario, company officials said, was submitted to them by LaGuardia more than a month ago.

Let's See, What Day Was That?



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Royal Lee and His 112-Year Calendar

No Dates Can Elude This New Calendar Over 112-Year Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Attorneys are showing a lively interest in a novel 112-year calendar, which has been invented here by Mr. Royal Lee, advertising man, who worked for four years on the device before perfecting it.

With a calendar device which shows the days, weeks and months since Jan. 1, 1844, attorneys can check on the veracity of witnesses who glibly mention that a certain important event in the case took place on "that Tuesday," or on "the Wednesday following Christmas."

By twisting the brass knob, one may learn the date of any event from 1844 to the present. The calendar also extends until Dec. 31, 1956. Schools throughout the country also are showing interest in the calendar, according to Mr. Lee. Mothers also are writing for information because the calendar can speedily tell the days that their children were born.

For exhibition purposes, Mr. Lee has completed a huge calendar seven feet high, five feet wide and six inches thick. It will be shown in various department stores.

Rise in Steel Operations

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute reports a rise in steel operations in the United States. The average operating ratio at the beginning of this week was placed at 27.1 per cent of capacity as compared with 25.2 per cent a week ago, the first expansion of activity in some time.

Women Renew Drive For A Dry Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A renewed drive for anti-liquor sentiment and support of a "buy dry" movement has been inaugurated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Birmingham.

"People are saying that the old saloon will not return. But the new saloon will be worse than the old one," warned Mrs. Lamar Smith, state president. "If prohibition is repealed, liquor will be sold in drug stores, filling stations and grocery stores.

"The wets say that they're going to teach young people how to drink. We will combat that by continuing temperance instruction, showing the evil effects of drink," Mrs. Smith said. The "Buy Dry" movement which a recent W. C. T. U. convention indorsed, will give trade only to places of business which refuse to sell liquors, wines and beer.

HEINZ feeds *BABIES!*

Now Heinz makes fine foods for the littlest one—eight different strained foods—to save you time and trouble and give you better baby foods.

Fresh vegetables are specially selected and sorted, washed, steam-cooked in air-tight kettles that retain the vitamins and nutritious minerals.

Heinz baby foods are uniform *always* in quality. Babies find they look *and taste* better. Mothers find them economical because they are more concentrated and therefore go further than other baby foods.

FREE! Write now for the Heinz Vitamin and Mineral Chart, a simple guide to balanced diet for baby. Address Miss Meredith Moulton, Dept. 108, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Feast is in the Air!

Miss Josephine Gibson has a host of helpful ideas for Thanksgiving Dinner menus. Hear her talk about them on the radio next Monday morning.

Josephine Gibson on the Air!

Hear the Hostess Counsel Food Talks, sponsored by Heinz 57 Varieties, each Monday, Wednesday and Friday. See the Radio Page of this newspaper for your nearest NBC station and the time of these talks.

Unusual Sandwiches for the Lunch-Box

Heinz Condiments Put New Thrills in the Mid-Day Snack

By Josephine Gibson

HARD COOKED EGG AND KETCHUP SANDWICHES. Combine 6 hard cooked, chopped eggs with enough Heinz Tomato Ketchup to moisten and one teaspoon Heinz Prepared Mustard, ¼ teaspoon Heinz Worcestershire Sauce, salt and pepper to season and a few drops onion juice. Spread between slices of buttered bread. For the packed lunch, wrap each sandwich in waxed paper.

PEANUT BUTTER, BACON AND PICKLE SANDWICHES. Fry 4 slices bacon until crisp, chop finely and add to ½ cup Heinz Peanut Butter and 3 tablespoons Heinz India Relish. Spread between slices of buttered bread, using in each sandwich lettuce, if available. These may be either plain or toasted.

OLIVE CLUB SANDWICHES. Toast slices of bread ¼ inch thick until an even golden brown. Butter lightly and let cool slightly. Spread with thick Heinz Mayonnaise. On half of the slices place lettuce leaves and cover with Heinz Stuffed Spanish Olives, sliced. On remaining toast, arrange slices of broiled bacon. Put together and garnish with watercress.

Greek Bishops Declare Masonry As Un-Christian

Orthodox Church Defends Its Doctrine Before Athens Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The Assembly of Greek bishops, which was convened here recently (at the beginning of October) decided that the Masonic doctrine was not compatible with the doctrine of the Christian religion.

Several reports on the subject were read at the Assembly by bishops and professors of the theological seminary at the Greek National University. The former declared themselves against the Masonic doctrine as contrary to Christianity, arguing that it derived its inspiration from the rationalist doctrine which was condemned by many popes and by the Orthodox Church.

The latter defended the Masonic doctrine and explained that it was by no means contrary to the doctrine of the Christ. These reports were considered as sufficient for the solution of the question.

A committee was formed to study the reports and bring in its conclusion. A resolution was put in the form of an encyclical inviting the faithful to remain loyal to the church of Christ and avoid inscribing in Masonic lodges. It further insists that those who already have become members should withdraw their membership immediately. In the meantime a note has been published declaring that hereafter no clergyman shall be a member of Masonry, and those clergymen who insist to the contrary, are invited to present reports to that effect.

This was not, however, the first time that the matter was handled by the Greek clergy. Resolutions against Masonry were taken years ago, but their value and influence had been lost in the course of time, because, as it was asserted, some of the high clergy were found to be members of the denounced order, which reports led to agitation and protests on the part of those jealously sticking to church canons and traditions.

British Literary Discovery Throws New Light on Medieval Agriculture

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Missing medieval links in the records of British agricultural development are expected to be revealed as a result of a recent literary find.

A fourteenth-century manuscript in Walter of Henley's treatise on "Husbandry" was discovered on the flyleaves of a rental of a priory in Hampshire. It is hoped this discovery will enable the true text of Walter of Henley's book to be ascertained. Most of the existing codices are littered with interpolations.

The treatise was in general use as a practical guide to agriculture from the reign of Henry III to that of Henry VIII. In this period agriculture underwent many changes, and the owners of the various extant copies of "Husbandry" kept on amending them so as to bring them abreast of the times. The present uninterpolated manuscript is therefore held to be of great value as restoring the original thirteenth-century text.

The treatise has been exhibited at a meeting of the Royal Historical Society. It is thought that in conjunction with three other works, one by Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, and the other two anonymous, it will furnish the basis for inquiry into the subject of medieval agriculture in Great Britain.

The general story of English agriculture is well known, but the technical side of it hitherto has been neglected. The great value of these four books is held to be that they derive straight from the soil, and owe little or nothing to the famous classical treatises.

The identity of the Walter of Henley who wrote this treatise appears difficult to trace. There are Henleys in 14 counties, and it is by no means certain that Walter came from the most famous of them all, Henley-on-Thames. His book was in practical use in monastic houses in Northamptonshire, Berkshire, Kent, Surrey and Hampshire, so that it is thought probable that he came from somewhere in this area.

Widespread Sales Tax Seen by Southern Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Chairman W. G. Query of the state tax commission said a majority of the 400 delegates at the 1933 National Tax Association convention at Phoenix, Ariz., foresaw a sales tax in every state within the "next year or two." Mr. Query was reëlected secretary and treasurer of the association.

The consensus was that the general sales levy would either be a substitute for existing taxes or would be imposed in addition.

Austrian Censorship Most Rigid in Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA — Press censorship in Austria has become one of the most rigid in Europe.

Practically all criticism of the Government is prohibited. The printing in Austrian newspapers of unfavorable comments that have appeared in the world press is not allowed. News about soldiers, officers and state officials who have gone over to the Hitler movement is forbidden as well as any sort of propaganda for the opposition parties.

Most all the Heinz Foods advertised on this page are offered this week at your Grocer's at thrifty prices. Read about them here— and BUY THEM NOW!

If you could open each tin and bottle and jar and taste its contents you could be sure of the quality and flavor of every food you buy. You can't do that. But Heinz does for you the next best thing. Heinz kitchen-tests and tastes every batch of every food before it goes to your Grocer. This vigilant checking of quality and flavor we consider the most important phase of our work. It means that you can be sure of Heinz quality and flavor.

Howard Heinz

East DOES meet West!

—in Heinz Tomato Ketchup

Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet

Rudyard Kipling

Pardon, Mr. Kipling. But through the good works of Heinz globe-trotters those "twain" of yours, East and West, have met!

For back from the lush tropical gardens of India, Heinz has brought rare exotic spices, the pride of the East.

And from Western farms Heinz has brought luscious red-ripe tomatoes, tomatoes grown from seeds that Heinz specially develops, and picked from plants that Heinz rears in greenhouses.

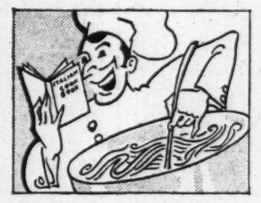
The best of each of these two, the savory excitement of the spices, and the fresh wholesome goodness of the tomatoes, have been brought together, made one, in Heinz Tomato Ketchup. *No wonder, then, that Heinz Ketchup has become the largest selling in the world.*

Perhaps it enjoys world-wide success because in it Mr. Kipling's "twain" *do* meet.

1 of the 57

We are in earnest about Heinz cooked Spaghetti!

When made, the spaghetti is dried on racks in airtight rooms.



We follow a fine Italian recipe, cooking the spaghetti just enough.

The famous Heinz spices, and luscious Heinz tomatoes go into the spaghetti sauce.

We want to be absolutely sure your family will take to Heinz Cooked Spaghetti like an old favorite. So we go the limit, spare no effort, give it everything we've got.

We even make the original dry spaghetti. In a six-story building specially equipped for spaghetti making we mix it, and knead it, and press it, and dry it. The flour we use is milled for us from a special hard Durum wheat.

Then we cook it. Just enough. Soft, digestible—but not soupy, not "mushy". And we season it with oh! such a delightful sauce! Luscious ripe Heinz-grown tomatoes and spices that we choose in the Orient. A sauce that does to spaghetti what Heinz Ketchup does to an omelette. And we add fine imported cheese.

To our own sixty-four years of food-making experience we add the expert knowledge of several generations of Italian spaghetti-makers. So Heinz cooked Spaghetti is as delicious as Italy's finest.

Have Heinz cooked Spaghetti for lunch, for dinner, as a happy change from meat. Have it often. It's quick to fix. (All ready to heat and serve!) And it's thrifty, too. (Practically a meal in one tin, for just a few pennies at your Grocer's!)

P. S. Josephine Gibson, the Hostess Counselor, has written a grand book "57 Ways to Serve Heinz Cooked Spaghetti." It's free! Write to her for it, care of H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1 of the 57

By Oven-Baking Heinz puts MORE good eating in each tin of BEANS

One reason why we oven-bake our beans —instead of boiling or steaming them— is this: dry oven-baking enables us to replace the original moisture in the beans with rich savory sauce. Thus you get, in Heinz Oven-Baked Beans, a tin filled with good bean nourishment with spicy, delicious sauce—*and nothing else!*

That is one reason why Heinz beans are oven-baked. There are others. Oven-baking makes beans easier to digest. It makes them more munchy, more mealy, more fun in the eating. And that is why our ancestors chose to oven-bake their beans, why Heinz oven-bakes them today.

Heinz buys "choice hand-picked" beans and culls out all but the perfect ones. Heinz makes each sauce rich and savory and pure. *Heinz puts more good bean-eating in each big tin.* And your Grocer sells them at prices reasonably low.

4 Kinds:

In tomato sauce with pork.
In tomato sauce without pork.
In molasses sauce with pork—Boston style.
Red Kidney beans in special rich sauce.

Some of the 57

Taber Declares Farm Relief Act Best for Grange

Step to Solve Problems Is Entitled to Trial, He Tells Members

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 15 (AP)—Not only farm relief but monetary matters and liquor control were before the 10-day meeting of the National Grange opening here today. Three thousand delegates were expected.

Officials have prepared to induct 2000 members into the Seventh Degree, which can be conferred only during a national convention.

Mr. Louis J. Taber, national master, in the opening address, commented upon "the speed and courage" with which the present Administration has undertaken a solution of the old problem of farm equality, and reminded the Grange membership that President Roosevelt, his Secretary of Agriculture and his Adjustment Administrator have shown unusual interest in and knowledge of general farm problems.

"There were many who had grave fears about the allotment plan and the methods of adjustment," he said, "but the law as passed was the best judgment of the Administration and its leadership. All admit the tremendous difficulties involved and the almost superhuman effort required in getting the far-flung program of acreage reduction, adjustments, benefit payments and a host of other matters into operation. This attempt at the solution of the agricultural situation is entitled to and must receive a fair trial, so that its value, or its failure, to reach the heart of the question may be definitely demonstrated."

Referring to the recent attempt to mobilize a farm strike in the central West he said:

"We cannot criticize those who use honorable means to preserve the equity in their farms and homes, but the Grange believes there is a better method than strikes, violence or bloodshed in the settling of farm difficulties. The power of organization and cooperation can, if properly used, correct the basic inequalities against which tillers of the soil rebel."

Wants No Dictatorship

While pointing out that large surpluses probably cannot be brought under control without some planning and direction, and that only through planned intelligence can a balanced agriculture be secured, Mr. Taber sounded a note of warning against "dictatorial or bureaucratic methods," and after declaring that "no greater challenge ever confronted the farmers of America than the tasks connected with a balanced agriculture," put his finger immediately upon dangers ahead.

"After generations of expansion, and each farmer following his own inclination," he held, "it is extremely difficult to bring into being a planned rural existence. If we permit the planning by which agriculture will move forward to be controlled entirely by the Government, we shall develop a new type of bureaucracy which, like creeping paralysis, will cripple agriculture's future. The danger of limiting development to certain sections and denying the right of new areas to expansion has in it many serious problems.

"County, state and national crop adjustment commissions, coöperating with general and commodity organizations, can secure justice in these matters. It is no use to deny the baffling complexities of the plan, but on the other hand 13 years of continued depression and a clear realization of what has occurred in America and the world, compels the development of a long-time program for agriculture that will enable us to achieve a planned life more tolerable than the haphazard existence behind us."

Seeks Retirement of Land

He expressed a well-established Grange policy in declaring that "The Government should purchase and take out of production a greater amount of submarginal land, using it for forestry, conservation and recreational purposes.

"When this policy is once adopted, the unfairness of agricultural expansion will be removed and stability secured," he said.

In recommending a program for the future, National Master Taber suggested five essential steps, as follows:

"1. Prices. A high standard of living cannot be maintained on a low price level and a democracy such as ours cannot endure unless it gives to the average man a reasonable chance to secure a fair start toward success in the race of life.

"2. Wages. Well-paid labor and satisfactory conditions essential to prosperity. Men who are unemployed or on the dole are not good customers for beefsteak, ham or dairy products.

"3. Debts. The tremendous increase in debts calls for the most serious consideration and unless the debt structure of the nation, both public and private, is brought under control, grave trouble is ahead.

"4. Taxes. The increase in the real estate tax burden is still more than 240 per cent of the pre-war level, and the base of taxation must be still further broadened. Privilege, income and luxury must contribute to society. There must be no tax dodgers in America.

"5. Money. An honest dollar is more than a name. The justice and honesty of our monetary structure affects the morality, the patriotic ideals and the lives of all our people."

Grange Program Carried Out

After discussing at length the Federal Farm Loan Act and the reorganization creating the Federal Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Taber called attention to the fact that the grange program adopted one year ago in national session has very largely been carried out. He advocated four specific recommendations for still further amendments to the Federal Farm Loan Act:

(a) Restore control of the system to the farmer borrowers.

(b) Extend the rediscount privilege to Federal Land Bank bonds.

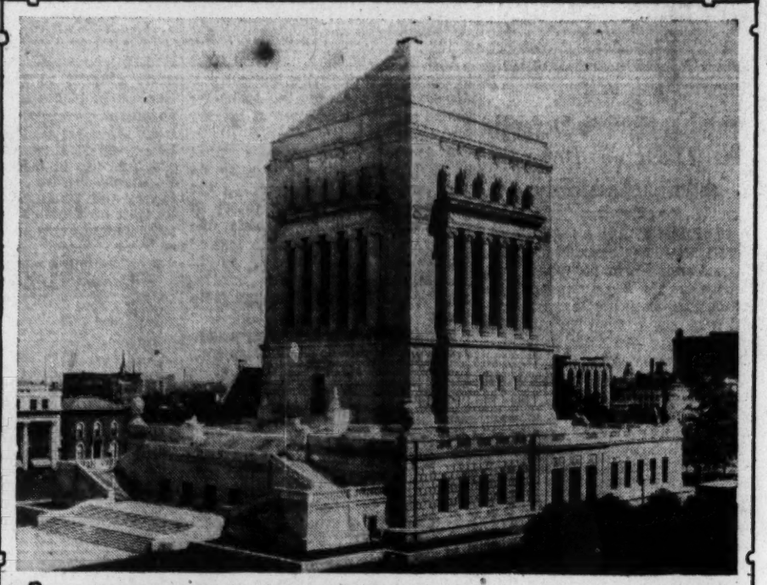
(c) Federal guarantee of bonds to provide lower interest rates.

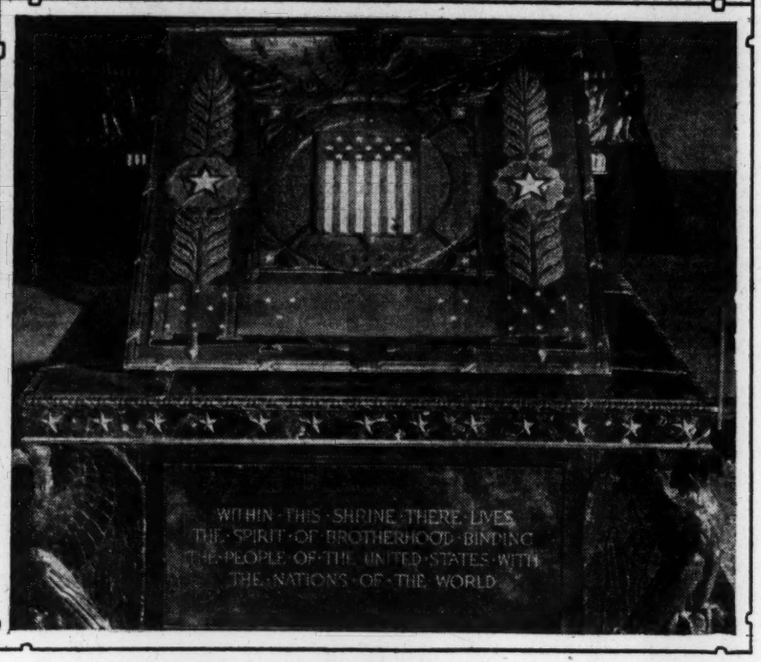
(d) Amendments to strengthen the local farm loan associations and to increase their efficiency.

Mr. Taber also urged grange members to mobilize in behalf of education for temperance.

"Profit," he said, "must not be permitted to return to the liquor business; revenue must be secondary to temperance; the importation of foreign liquors should be prevented; liquor advertising in newspapers or by the radio should be restricted or prevented; alcohol must be treated the same as narcotics and other habit-forming drugs."

Some Compensation Even in War




WITHIN THIS SHRINE THERE LIVES
THE SPIRIT OF BROTHERHOOD BINDING
THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH
THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD

Left, by Henry Hering, Sculptor. Upper Right, Courtesy of Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. Lower Right, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Indiana War Memorial at Indianapolis

Magnificent Edifice Has Been Stated to Be One of World's Noblest Memorials to Men and Women Who Sacrificed Themselves in War.

The bronze statue at the left is 25 feet in height and is by Henry Hering, New York sculptor. It is out of the conventional, the model being a bank clerk. It stands at the south entrance. The main unit of the memorial, seen at the top right of the picture, is 210 feet above the street and contains a shrine for the flags of the World War allies and auditoriums for meetings and a historical museum. The Flag Room of which the altar is shown in the bottom picture, is one of the main rooms of the buildings and honors not only the flag of the United States, but those of the World War allies as well.

Cruiser Tuscaloosa Launched at Camden

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 15 (AP)—The 10,000-ton cruiser Tuscaloosa, built under the London Naval Treaty, slid down the ways of the New York Shipbuilding Company into the Delaware River today. She is the fifteenth cruiser built for the United States under the treaty.

To Mrs. T. L. McCann of Washington, D. C., and Tuscaloosa, Ala., was given the honor of sponsoring the vessel for the Navy Department. She is a niece of Representative William Bacon Oliver (D) of Alabama. About three-quarters completed now, the Tuscaloosa is to carry 55 officers and 800 men. She is 588 feet long, with a beam of 61 feet, 9 inches, and a mean draft of 21 feet, 7 inches. Her keel was laid in September, 1931. Delivery to the Government is set for next May, with her total cost about $10,500,000 exclusive of ordnance.

Nobel Peace Prize Omitted

OSLO, Norw., Nov. 15 (AP)—The Nobel Committee of the Storting (Parliament) decided yesterday not to award the Nobel Peace Prize this year.

Tactics of Italy Give Concern In League Circles

Duce Believed Opposed to Continuing Arms Talk Without Germany

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 14—Italy's obstructionist policy at Geneva is not regarded here as indicating that Signor Mussolini contemplates following Germany's example and withdrawing from the League.

The Fascist Government, it is true, makes no secret of being dissatisfied with the present policy of the League of Nations, to which it attributes a large share of the responsibility for the present chaotic international situation. But the idea of quitting the League, although occasionally mentioned in the Fascist press for purely internal consumption, has never been seriously entertained by the Duce. He has been the first to realize and appreciate all the advantages accruing to Italy as a permanent member of the League Council and he is hardly expected to renounce lightly such rights, which give Italy a decisive voice in the settlement of all big European problems.

Italy's dissatisfaction with the League has been intensified by disagreement with the specific disarmament views of the other great powers. Signor Mussolini holds that it is not only useless to continue the disarmament discussions in Germany's absence, but that such a policy might be harmful because any decision reached by the powers is likely to be interpreted by Germany as a further attempt to impose limitations upon it.

For such reasons Signor Mussolini has for the last four weeks steadfastly upheld the view that disarmament should be examined on the basis of a new situation.

The result of the German plebiscite on Sunday has strongly confirmed the Italian view that it is now absolutey out of the question to expect a change in the German attitude.

The tactics of the Italian experts at Geneva should therefore be regarded as disapproval of methods which would not attain the necessary coöperation with Germany Signor Mussolini still hopes, by the influence he exercises over Herr Hitler, to coax Germany into the League and make it realize that the declaration made by the five great powers last December, not only remains valid, but would receive full appreciation as soon as Germany gives convincing proof of its readiness to collaborate for the maintenance of peace.

Henderson Renews Threat To Resign Geneva Post

GENEVA, Nov. 14 (AP)—Mr. Arthur Henderson of Great Britain, discussing his threat in a message to the British Parliament yesterday to resign as president of the Disarmament Conference, today accused the nations of the world of unwillingness to conclude an arms convention now that Germany has withdrawn from the parley.

At the same time, Mr. Henderson voiced his disappointment that Italy has become merely an observer.

Mr. Henderson said today that he could not remain in Geneva indefinitely under conditions such as he has experienced lately.

Monitor Pavilion Entertains 651,674 World's Fair Visitors

Told the Story of Clean, Constructive Journalism to All Who Entered Its Friendly Rooms

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—The building of The Christian Science Monitor at the Chicago world's fair was visited by 651,674 persons, records showed when the exposition closed Sunday night.

About one in every 40 coming to the fair found his way into the Monitor pavilion, it appears. The largest month was August, which recorded 166,745 guests. The biggest single day saw 11,112 visitors.

The daily average for the 170 days of the fair was 3834.

The register of 1548 pages was signed by 61,034.

The exhibit of the Monitor as a newspaper reporting the news of the world in a clean, constructive way, appealed to many. A number also expressed interest in the Monitor's being the only newspaper to have a building of its own on the fair grounds.

In addition, the pavilion offered a place of quiet amid the bustling excitement of the exposition. The Christian Science reading room was in constant service of fair goers, exhibitors or employees. Two other smaller rooms for writing, resting or meeting friends were also liberally used.

The pavilion's welcome was enhanced by its location at virtually the center of the exposition. On big days the crowds streamed along the main thoroughfare from one building to another, flooding every open door. Frequently on such days the Monitor's exhibit room was packed with sightseers.

Display of the paper itself caught the attention of many visitors. Others found a popular point in the map of the circulation of the Monitor, indicating it as going to 8066 communities in the United States, to 1235 in the British Isles, etc.

Numbers were interested in the paper having been founded by a woman and accordingly the portrait of Mary Baker Eddy received generous notice.

Such as were familiar with advertising found the receipt of advertisements for 32 countries unique.

The building and the exhibit, which were arranged for and directed by a committee from the Christian Science churches and societies of Illinois, were developed artistically and wore well throughout the five months of the exposition.

As this fair was the best-attended of all that have been held in America, similarly the Monitor pavilion had the most visitors any Monitor exhibit has yet registered. The figures for the five full months of the exposition were these:

June, 113,877; July, 117,660; August, 166,745; September, 110,327, and October, 106,534. A list of figures on attendance at principal buildings at the fair, prepared at the world's fair offices, placed the Monitor pavilion thirty-sixth in the ranking of exhibits and concessions.

Kresel Is Convicted For His Complicity In Defunct Bank of U. S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Isador J. Kresel, the fiery little lawyer who in 1930 crusaded with Judge Samuel Seabury against corruption in the magistrates courts, was convicted today of aiding and abetting in the misapplication of more than $2,000,000 in funds of an affiliate of the defunct Bank of United States.

Judge George H. Taylor had delivered the longest charge ever heard in a New York court, nine hours being required. Judge Taylor remained on his feet during the entire delivery of the charge, an unusual procedure in New York courts.

Kresel was a director and counsel for the Bank of United States. Bernard K. Marcus, president of the bank, and Saul Singer, vice-president, are serving sentences in Sing Sing Prison following conviction on charges growing out of the bank's failure.

Judge Taylor ordered the payment of added compensation of $250 each to the jurors in view of their patience during the long trial. Jurors in the trial of Marcus and Singer were given added compensation of $500 each.

N. Y. Central's Assets

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—New York Central's current assets on Sept. 30 amounted to $77,630,284, compared with $81,318,785 a year ago. Current liabilities were $114,623,864, compared with $111,175,582 on Sept. 30, 1932

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The Editor's Puzzle
173
"During the reign of the Charles, the speaker continued, the master of a boy's school bequeathed his property to those who he thought were his friends."
(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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ALL WOOL WITNEY
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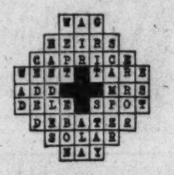

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Those generations of Pittsburghers have repeated this oft-quoted remark—and today, when the talk turns to food, someone always remarks, "You can get it at Stevenson's."
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Black unfinished worsted with satin-lined peak lapels. Correctly styled. Still at the old low price of $28.50.
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Crop Destroying In Time of Want Attacked by Frank

Must Clear Trade Stream Instead of Wasting Product of Soil

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 15—Not destruction of crop surpluses or a check on production, but a "more world-minded foreign policy" is needed to make farming profitable once more, Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, told the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities here.

Commending the New Deal enthusiastically for its insistence on the importance of increasing buying power, and praising many of its features, Dr. Frank said he deplored its attempt to solve the problems of agriculture by such devices as the domestic allotment plan, which puts a premium on decreased production. "A modified famine on the installment plan," the educator defined it.

Must Unclog Trade

"It is incredible that in a world of tragically unfilled human need the Government must set out to decrease production," he said. "I think the domestic allotment plan will prove the folly of this Administration. Any policy that does not open foreign markets for agriculture will fail. But to clear the now clogged channels of foreign trade will mean more to the farmer than all the schemes devised for price raising at home.

"It is the economics of infantilism to endeavor to make our country a self-contained nation. Self-contained nationalism will spell the doom of commercial farming and reduce agriculture to a mere subsistence level of peasantry."

The trouble, as Dr. Frank sees it, is that people have not yet become adjusted to living in the company of abundance. "We have been working in an age of plenty," he said, "and thinking in terms of an age of scarcity. The physical necessity of poverty has been abolished in this continent. We should now abolish the social and political necessity of it."

More Buying Power

"The effective spread of buying power is not only the most important emergency measure before us but it must be adopted as a long-time program if a total collapse of the social structure is to be averted.

"We don't want to retreat to the ox-cart simplicity and starved lives of the pioneers. Slowing down of production may be necessary to regain control of the economic machine, but it is not the solution."

The strength of the Roosevelt Administration, Dr. Frank insisted, lies in its bold, fearless effort to meet these new conditions. It has a claim to permanent fame, he declared, as the first to insist frankly on bringing producer and buyer into a decent relationship.

"As a Republican, I hope that the Democrats never recede from this position," he said. "At the present time, the normal chess-play of partisan politics is not only irrelevant but treasonable. The Administration should be given the utmost of understanding and collaboration in its efforts to adjust the country to the new world. Yet corrective criticism responsibly administered was never more needed than now."

When It's Tulip Blossom Time in Michigan

Upper Right, Lower Left and Lower Right, Courtesy of Chamber of Commerce, Holland, Mich., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Left—Wide World.

Scenes at Holland During Annual Festival

Upper Left—Following the Custom in the Old Country to Prepare for Coming of the Queen, Pretty Maids of Holland, Mich., Shake Soap Powder on the Streets Ahead of the Men Scrubbers as the Opening Feature of the Festival for Queen Tulip. Upper Right—Dog Cart With Boy in Dutch Costume. Lower Left—One of the Great Fields of Tulips at Holland, Mich., With Its Dutch Windmill. Lower Right—Children in the Tulip Parade.

Colorful Little Dutch Village Planned for Klein Nederland

Holland, Mich., to Capture All the Charms of a Homeland Community and Install Them as Permanent Show Place for the Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLAND, Mich.—A city turned showman.

A vast, wet waste, half a mile from the heart of the town, blossoming into a colorful, industrious, authentic Dutch village. Where once only wild fowl and mosquitoes flitted among the cat-tails and marsh grasses, red-tiled roofs catch the gold of the sun amid green trees and blue canals. The laughter of brightly-garbed children echoes to the flash of huge windmill blades.

Klein Nederland is more than a "little Netherlands" now just on paper and in the dreams of Holland, Mich. It is already a full-grown and profitable community of thought.

The increasing success of the festive Tulip Festivals turned the city toward making tulip-time into a 52-week "season."

There came a desire to retain the atmosphere of the old country during the Tulip Festival. Each May has seen that wish expand. Scrubbing the streets, which precedes a visit of the queen to a Dutch community, was enacted this year for the tulip, Holland's queen. Now Holland plans to do more than merely wait for its 3,500,000 tulip bulbs to become a riot of color.

Building some dikes, making a few canals, reclaiming 200 acres of swamp, then reproducing a complete Dutch village, similar to the Island of Marken in the Netherlands, even to the white-steepled chapel, was proposed. The city indicated its desire to go into the show business in a big way by voting its backing. The plans and organization are practically complete.

The Black River Flats Reclamation project, as it is officially known, needs but a requested federal loan of $600,000 to further at least six points in the Government's recovery program:

1. Flood control, for the Black River area affects a part of Ottawa County.
2. Housing. Twenty modern, model, low-cost dwellings would be erected. The fronts would be reproductions of old Dutch homes, but the rear, including the living quarters, would be modern.
3. Parks. The entire village would be a city park.
4. Recreational facilities include plans for winter sports. The canals and lagoons would be reminiscent of "Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates."
5. Reclamation of at least 200 acres of swamp land.
6. Self-liquidating through entrance fees to the village and museum and sales from the concessions and markets. The museum would include arts and handicrafts and Dutch antiques, of which there is a vast, invaluable collection scattered throughout western Michigan.

"There are five major provinces in the Netherlands represented here in Holland," Mr. William M. Connelly, managing director of the Chamber of Commerce, explained. "We would reproduce in this village the architecture and costumes of these provinces and some of their industries."

"Where the Belgian Village at the world's fair in Chicago is merely a cross section, copies of historic buildings throughout Belgium," Mr. A. W. Wrieden, president of the chamber, broke in, "this will be a complete, profit-making village, governed by a commission appointed by the city council. We have a wooden shoe factory. We'll move that to the village. We'll make the village the center for our huge nursery and bulb business. We'll have a Dutch restaurant, concession buildings and market places."

"What will the windmills be used for? The village will have city water, of course?" he was asked.

"To keep the canals in motion to prevent stagnant water. We'll import a large windmill from the Netherlands, then make four or five copies."

And so the plans are being worked out for Klein Nederland to transform a new country into the old.

Air Extension To Link Russia With Amsterdam

New Service With Western Europe to Be Started in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Following recent negotiations at Moscow between Russian, Swedish, Finnish and Dutch airline representatives, a new link in the chain of airlines will be forged through the institution of an air connection between Leningrad-Amsterdam, to be started early in 1935.

The new regular air service will be operated from Leningrad via Reval, Helsingfors, Stockholm and Malmö to Amsterdam. In Amsterdam there will be a direct connection with Paris and London.

The Royal Dutch Airlines, which are taking an active part in these plans, have declared that the whole distance will be flown by landplanes, as these have given the best results on all long distance flights. Until the present, the distance between Stockholm and Helsingfors was covered by sea-planes. In the course of 1934 landing grounds will be constructed at Stockholm and Helsingfors for this new airline between Russia and western Europe.

Lindberghs Reach Lisbon

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 15 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here at 12:45 p. m. today after a flight from Caldelas De Tuy, Spain, where they had been fogbound for a day.

Vito Mussolini to Edit Paper

ROME, Nov. 15 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today appointed his nephew, Signor Vito Mussolini, as editor and general manager of his Milan newspaper. The paper, Il Popolo D'Italia, frequently is used to express Government opinions.

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AN ice cream pie for Thanksgiving. Pumpkin or Butter Pecan Caramel, attractively decorated. Serves eight, and costs only $1.00.
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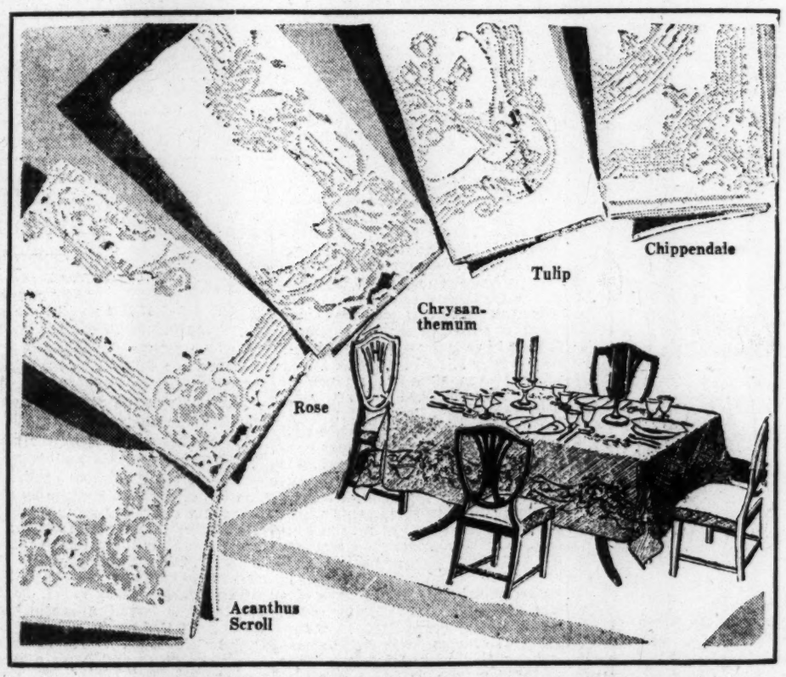

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Now Comes the Linen Event of the Year! 2000 Damask Table Cloths
No other store in America sells such a tremendous volume of Linens in one event! For seven years this great Sale has been outstanding. This year we're prepared with 2000 handsome double Damask Table Cloths and 1100 dozen Napkins made by the same linen manufacturer whose superlative Linens have made such a name for themselves. They were ordered a year ago—they're priced amazingly low now. Gleaming white double Damask of long-line flax, finely woven as satin, but with a firm, leathery feel that means years of wear. Order now for entertaining needs, for wedding and Christmas gifts. The five exquisite patterns pictured.
72x72-Inch Cloths, $4.20
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Mail or Telephone Your Order If You Cannot Be Here. Call WALnut 4500
In ordering be sure to state whether monogramming is desired, and which style. Also, give second choice of pattern, as some designs are depleted quickly in spite of the unusually large quantity in the sale.
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Women's Activities · Fashions : Foods

The What and Why Of Etiquette

Etiquette in Daily Living—I

This is the first of a series of 25 articles on etiquette, appearing every Wednesday.

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a magic word is charm! It is the open sesame at which doors fly wide apart and we find ourselves in the happy companionship of like tastes, ideals and ambitions. Its rewards—a buoyant, unquenchable radiance within and social happiness among our fellows, the ability to find the sweetness which lies, often deeply hidden, in every human contact. Through its sympathetic understanding it draws the weary wanderer to the warmth of its fireside and thaws the well-springs of the heart frozen with loneliness and misunderstanding. Is there anyone, man, woman or young person, who, deeply within, does not desire charm?

But charm is no light veneer, no mask to cover over ugliness beneath. It is the "outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace." It is spiritual poise, which restrains unselfish and unlovely traits of character and which fulfills meticulously all obligations both small and great. Intensity of feeling has no place in charm, but self-control and humility are its handmaidens. It is the winsome blossom the roots of which dig deep into the heart whence true courtesy springs. It includes attitudes and viewpoints as well as outward manners. Loving consideration of others is its cornerstone.

When mother tells five-year-old Mary not to take the biggest cookie but to give it to the guest, this is not primarily because she wants her small daughter "to be polite" and to make a great social showing. It is because in this little act lies an application of the lesson of unselfish love and self-control.

Real charm is permanent. This is the test of its sincerity and it does not fail in the crises of life, because it is woven into the very fibers of one's being.

The Little Laws of Love

Charm is the result of obedience to law—first to the great laws of love and then to the little laws of love, which collectively we call etiquette. These rules are not a "code of snobs," nor a cumbersome collection of obsolete conventions, "extremely troublesome to those who practice them and insupportable to everyone else." They are the shock absorbers which tend to reduce the friction of daily life. They tell us "how to play the game." They are our social tools and to become proficient in their use we must study and apply them. They have the advantage over many other sets of rules in that we can find opportunities to practice them around every corner.

These little laws of etiquette Emerson refers to as "minor morals," and he further says: "There is always the best way of doing everything, if it be to boil an egg. Manners are the happy way of doing things; each, once a stroke of genius or of love, now repeated and hardened into usage." While we are learning to love more, according to the fundamental laws of life, these small human props are a great aid in gracious living. "The outward signs or expressions of any sentiment not only manifest it to others, but help to keep it active in ourselves," says Dr. T. L. Nichols (quoted in Edith Ordway's Etiquette of Today). When little Mary, even if reluctantly, gives away the biggest cookies she is reminded of the grace of unselfishness.

Etiquette Is for Men, Too

The rules of etiquette are for all of us, for men as well as for women and for children, for "they are people, too." Good manners begin in the home and shed their delicious aroma in the business world as well as in society. They are as necessary to success in business as in social life, on the street and in the schoolroom as in the home. Many of the rules make no distinction as to sex or age. What differences there are, are usually minor details. So that all who wish may hop onto the bus and start off together on the quest for "the happy way of doing things."

In the series of articles that follow, some of the rules of etiquette will be discussed. When understood in their deeper meanings and sincerely applied, they will lead on and up to happier and more harmonious living and to a wider vision of brotherly kindness. They will help anyone to express that "irresistible attraction," the charm of love.

Courtesy of John Wanamaker to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALLED JOUR DE FETE

Pleated Beret by Reboux

A forward movement and a hint of the vizor line are cleverly achieved in this model of antelope. And if its rakish pose seems precarious a band cut from the back crown and terminating at the apex in a bow, will hold it secure.

Busy Women and World Affairs

By IRENE ARMSTRONG

IV

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story is told that during the early days of the World War, General Haig attended a meeting at which a woman guest gave vent to sweeping and bitter hate toward the "enemy" countries. When she finished, he turned to her and said, with severity and sadness, "Madam, it is women like you who make my business possible." We have gone far from that hour. So far, indeed, that a short time ago another man, in high position, expressed a more hopeful and constructive view of women. Mr. R. B. Bennett, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, declared that "When the womanhood of the world has resolved to end war, warfare will be abolished."

What is your part in the abolishment of war? It is a safe assumption that women truly do desire a warless world. Then, what can you do to change your hope into a reality? First of all, become informed on national and international organizations and measures. If the immediate program is nationalistic, at least you will wish to make sure that it leads to eventual international betterment.

There is nothing reprehensive in nationalism if it is the right kind. True nationalism is not a my-country-right-or-wrong attitude, but a rightful pride in and exalting of the best in a country, the preservation of its real identity. Each citizen can possess nationalism of that type and still have room for recognition of the same rights for other countrymen. Such a unity of good, maintained and advanced, would result in a universal citizenship—a world without "enemy" countries.

One thing that women can unite in once they are informed is organized peace work. There are groups already formed with concrete programs awaiting your support. If you need stimulation, you have but to remember that the factors which make for war are never idle. Surely you do not need another such uncovering as that of the machinations of William C. Shearer and the three leading American shipbuilding firms at the Coolidge Conference, to convince you that all is not as it should be among the makers of munitions. If you have not read "Cry Havoc" by Beverley Nichols, do so, if for no other reason than its remarkable dedication—inscribed to many of you. Also, read it that you may realize more fully than ever before that one cannot have peace without paying a price. The price is work. We make no plea here for the abolishment of armaments, only for an end to competition in armaments which exists today because of a false conception of what constitutes security. That the recently adjourned Disarmament Conference is discouraging, cannot be denied. Perhaps earnest and intelligent desire for peace, which should prove itself in a curtailment of arms, was less demonstrative this year than last. Then 5,000,000 women from all countries of the world signed petitions asking for a reduction of armaments. They should still ask, even demand, until the armament of the world is for protection only, not for competition.

In these articles some recommendations have been made by which you may become informed on international questions of the hour. When so informed, become articulate. Remember that your knowledge is power if you will but use it. Don't be one of those who, though not sufficiently interested in political measures to become vocal, still expect their Congressmen to become peace conscious. Do not accept, even mentally, the "war is inevitable" statement, but repudiate it. Take part in the ever-widening efforts, through right publicity and education, to familiarize others with facts that show the costliness and futility of war, the interdependence of nations in this twentieth century, the growing hope placed on world-wide organized peace machinery. For civilization today, as always, is best served by the Golden Rule, and its practice, nationally and internationally, will make war impossible.

Drawn by K. Mulready, London, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Four Designs for Costume Parties. Left to Right—Pirate, Mushroom, Dragonfly and Fancy Uniform.

Fancy Dress for Young People

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FANCY-DRESS parties are always popular. Here are shown four designs for fancy dresses that are not difficult to make and are quite inexpensive.

The smiling little pirate has on a gay costume that can be made of satin or in some cheaper material. The blouse is scarlet and is worn with short black knickers Vandyked. The top of the boot is made by cutting out a circle of black satin stiffened with lining and fastened to black socks well gartered to keep them up. If a richer effect is desired the knickers and boot tops can be made in black velvet. Round the head is bound a scarlet and white scarf tied at the side and the ends left hanging. A sash is wound round the waist and holds a small dagger.

An original costume for the tiny child represents a mushroom or toadstool and is made of white or parchment velvet. The headgear is made teacosy fashion—but round in shape—and lined with pleated chiffon of pink, brown, beige or mole color according to fancy. The bodice is tight to represent the stem. The skirt is made of velvet wired at the hem and brought up to the waistline in a circle to form the top of the mushroom. It is lined with the same pleated chiffon as is used for the hat. A tiny mushroom is carried in the hand. If a toadstool is to be represented, crimson velvet with white orange, or yellow spots can be used, with white chiffon for the lining.

A slim child would make a delightful little dragonfly. The tight bodice and peg-top trousers are made of kingfisher blue velvet (or sateen) with wings of lilac tarlatan fastened in the middle of the back and attached by elastic bracelets to wrist and elbow. The helmet-shaped cap is also blue and has two antennæ made of ribbon wire covered with black velvet.

An effective suit for a little boy can be made of orange cloth with yellow facings and gold braid. The Zouave coat is worn over a white shirt will full sleeves and a sash is fastened round the waist. The Russian, or gum boots are finished off with gold tassels. The hat is shaped like a Turk's fez.

Start Your Town Playing

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME young women who have read the articles in this column on Oct. 11 and 18, about community planning, asked me for a list of projects from which one or two might be selected to start the activities of a newly formed club. These young women feel that, since they all have considerable leisure time, they would like to devote some of it to improving conditions in their small town.

There are one or two conditions which they stipulate. They would like to confine their membership, although not their coöperation, to the younger women of the town. The older women, they explained, have their own organization which is doing splendid work along certain lines, but which does not touch any activity that is concerned with recreation.

This sentence from a conversation with a prospective member is significant, "We want to have some fun, and we want everyone in town to join with us in that fun. We do not want to spend our time at the bridge table, neither do we care to meet once a week to make flannelette pajamas for people whom we have never seen."

Here is, of course, the nucleus of a Junior Women's Club, but since there is no woman's club functioning under that name, in the town, the young women prefer to begin their activities under some other name, which they are discussing and upon which they will soon decide.

Their desires will naturally lead them into cultural lines for most of them are college graduates. So let us consider what can be done for a community where community projects have been confined to the affairs of the one small church.

"Is there a library in the town?" I asked. "No, but starting a library would mean the expenditure of money, which is nonexistent."

"Have you any good musicians among your number?" "Several." That, then, seemed to be the first chance for a real start. "What about a community chorus?" "Fine, we could do that I am sure." And the impetuous young woman was about to run out of the room and start organizing a chorus. I asked her to wait a moment; there might be other things that would interest the members who were not musicians. She reminded me that there would be, at most, not more than 10 members.

Had any of them ever had any experience in dramatics? "Oh, now that I think of it, several have taken part in college dramatics—why yes—Anne even got so good that she was asked to assist the coach at one time." There was a thought which might expand into a Little Theater. In fact, before the afternoon was over, my eager visitor had, in imagination, an abandoned building in the town all equipped with a stage, dressing rooms and an auditorium.

* * *

The afternoon sun was setting and we had just time to mention, hurriedly, flower shows, swimming and skating carnivals, Chautauquas, lecture courses (the town is situated but 10 miles from a large college), and a possible community gymnasium, when my friend rushed out to stop at the homes of several friends, and then to prepare supper in her own newly-established home.

Ability, enthusiasm and ideas promise much for that little town, and for any town where they are allowed full sway.

Jewelry Has Some New Things to Say

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THIS season offers something new and sensible in respect to jewelry. For occasions such as luncheons, dinners, intimate teas and game parties, ornaments should be delicate and of fine workmanship conservatively set with stones of moderate size. However, at functions, where people are seen across extensive space as they are at the opera, the theater, the formal reception and the ball, showy jewels can be correctly worn. The distinction is based on what is agreeable. One does not enjoy at a small table a hand weighted with a ponderous ring or heavy with bracelets, whereas seen down the length of a large room and subdued by the competition of many other decorations, such assertive accessories contribute to the brilliance of the scene.

The color relationship between costumes and jewels has been more definitely studied and formulated than ever before. All the semiprecious stones are now used in alliance with the most creative designs and meticulous workmanship. For instance, eleven basic costume colors have been selected and a chart made of the gems which are the most complementary to them. The logic of many of these alliances is obvious, but some are daring, such as aquamarines and turquoises with red-brown, zircons with zinnia, and amethysts with ruby. Jewels as part of a costume create a complex harmony in which skin, hair and eyes in relation to the dress produce a vital synthesis. A blonde in bronze-green and a brunette in the same tone might require different gems. Furthermore, basic colors may be decidedly modified by accent colors accompanying them. The problem of choosing jewels the colors of which will best develop the costume as a whole can be decided only by experiment. The better trained the eye is the more successful the result will be.

Stars in the Firmament

Gold is again coming into its own in jewelry. Gold that looks like gold—red-gold, green-gold, yellow-gold. Enamel of many colors is used as inlay.

Bracelets remain the most popular ornaments. Clips maintain a lead over brooches. Rings have a somewhat tailored aspect, showing single, square-cut stones or a cabuchon cutting—that is, a cutting like a round dome.

Hair ornaments are delightful enhancements of formal dress. They are developed in sparkling jewels, precious, semiprecious and artificial, and take the form of bandeaux, tiaras and coronets. Occasionally a group of curls may be held by a jeweled bar. Among extreme styles are seen little renaissance caps of net embroidered with brilliants or sequins and hairdresses of feathers and velvets pierced by a jeweled ornament.

Costume Themes

It is good to learn through visits to jewelry establishments that costume jewelry is not necessarily composed of bargain pieces. In such establishments it indicates merely a simplification of design and a use of flat, opaque surfaces, in contradistinction to sparkle. How different from the vulgarization of themes through excessive size, cheap workmanship and inappropriate materials which is seen on some counters! It is possible to buy at extremely low cost effective ornaments which are, frankly, without value except as accents and color notes.

The educational value of many of the inexpensive displays is very great for those who hesitate to visit the houses where good workmanship justly claims its reward. When the director of one of our great museums lately extolled the training in good taste offered by some of our "ten-cent stores," he called attention to a new phenomenon in the present generation. In the midst of our enjoyment of pleasing effects, we must guard against indifference to craftsmanship, a really precious thing. If one is happy in seeing and studying lovely objects even though one has not an opportunity to possess them, one has traveled a long way toward wisdom and satisfaction.

H. J. K.

Swiss Steak

Sift
¼ cup flour
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper. Pound these dry ingredients into
1½ pounds chuck steak. Sear steak in hot fat in a heavy skillet, then add
1½ cups canned tomatoes which have been heated. Cover the skillet and simmer 2 hours, or until the meat is very tender. Add water from time to time if needed.

Potato Doughnuts

Warm
1 cup mashed potatoes and add
1 teaspoon butter (scant). Cream together. Then add
1 cup sugar
½ cup milk
2 eggs
1 teaspoon ground nutmeg
¼ teaspoon salt
3 cups flour
2½ teaspoons baking powder. Dough is very soft, so keep board well floured while rolling the mixture. The outstanding point is the extreme softness of the dough. That is why they are unusual.
Cut and fry in deep fat.
Dust well with powdered sugar when taken from the fat. Makes 3 dozen.

Among the newest importations from foreign countries are bright colored chiffon handkerchiefs, nearly 12 inches square, bordered with ostrich, either black or white. They come in several shades and give quite a touch to an evening dress.

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The Home Forum

New Words for Poetry

WORDS are the dress in which poetry clothes herself. And there comes a day when even the most beautiful dress begins to wear a little thin, and has to be replaced. Some people would say that, so far as poetry is concerned, that day has now arrived.

It is not, of course, necessarily the most splendid vestments that create the best effect. The language of Francis Thompson's "Hound of Heaven" is magnificent:

Across the margent of the world I fled,
And troubled the gold gateways of the stars,
Smiting for shelter on their clanged bars;
Fretted to dulcet jars
And silvern chatter the pale ports o' the moon.

Everyone will admit the cold, hard, gleaming beauty of this passage; but is it not too highly wrought, too elaborately patterned, utterly to engage the sympathy, and take the admiration captive? Is it not just a shade too "poetical" to be poetry?

So great, in fact, is the power of words that even the intrusion of a single phrase, a solitary expression, not absolutely in keeping with the rest of the poem will serve to spoil the entire effect. Hartley Coleridge's "The Solitary-Hearted" has a quiet loveliness hard to parallel; but who does not feel a chill creep over him at the introduction of the word "lunar" in the sixth line?

She was a queen of noble Nature's crowning,
A smile of hers was like an act of grace;
She had no winsome looks, no pretty frowning,
Like daily beauties of the vulgar race;
But if she smiled, a light was on her face,
A clear, cool kindliness, a lunar beam
Of peaceful radiance, silvering o'er the stream
Of human thought with unabiding glory;
Not quite a waking truth, not quite a dream,
A visitation, bright and transitory.

Does not the one word "lunar" rob Hartley Coleridge of the complete triumph that he deserved?

But though the magic of poetry is often destroyed by the least suggestion of artificiality, this magic cannot be evoked merely by the arranging of ordinary words in the ordinary order. Think of Crabbe's:

Something had happened wrong about a bill
Which was not drawn with true mercantile skill.
So, to amend it, I was told to go
And seek the firm of Clutterbuck and Co.

There is nothing fantasticated or elaborately artificial here. The lines rhyme, and scan. They are obviously not prose. But they are just as obviously not poetry. These words are sounds, not echoes.

That is why, for the purposes of poetry, they are so lamentably ineffective. For the words that are suitable for poetry, common and undistinguished as they may seem to a casual glance, always turn out on examination to be words with strange and romantic echoes, laden with associations and overtones and memories of literature and life that invest them with loveliness.

Not all the water in the rough rude sea
Can wash the balm off from an anointed king;
The breath of worldly men cannot depose
The deputy elected by the Lord.

The language of these four lines of Shakespeare's can instantly be seen to differ from that of Francis Thompson's. There are no terms in it like "margent," "smiting," "clangéd," "dulcet," and "silvern." It contains no single word that might not be uttered in ordinary conversation, without attracting the least attention. Yet equally obviously, it is not the language of ordinary conversation, much as it superficially resembles it. The language of ordinary conversation is the language of Crabbe, with the solitary difference of being unrhymed and unmetrical. Practically every other word in Shakespeare's verse is a term that awakens echoes of other noble poetry, that recalls scenes and ceremonies of high import. Words like "balm," "anointed," "sea," "king," "depose," to go no further, though unremarkable enough in themselves, have a cumulative power to create an atmosphere of exalted and solemn dignity and splendor altogether foreign to the tone of day-to-day existence.

Practically the only poet of consequence who has denied that the language of poetry should differ from the language of common speech, without differing from it too much, is William Wordsworth. And even Wordsworth achieved success only when he threw his theory overboard. In his best poems — his sonnets and his odes — he wrote as one who had a nice sense of the value of an appropriate vocabulary.

It is at this stage in the argument that the peculiar difficulty in which English and American poetry finds itself at this moment presents itself. It is a well-known fact, of course, that words, like clothes, go out of fashion, though not quite so speedily. Not many centuries ago:

But in the center of the hallow'd choir
Six pompous columns o'er the rest aspire

was genuine poetry. It is so no longer, because the passage of time and the usages of language have resulted in the word "pompous," gaining associations of inflatedness and self-conceit that render it useless for poetical purposes. This sort of development, which goes on constantly, so that some words are gradually gaining, and others gradually losing, in beauty, means that the language of poetry is perennially subject to slight modifications. Today, however, it is widely believed that this ceaseless slow progress is no longer sufficient.

The claim is made by Mr. Robert Graves, for example, that the whole vocabulary of accepted poetry in English, the metaphors built up out of references to sunsets and sunrises, the similes based on the natural order of the seasons, and of day and night, the phrases that recall the literature of ancient Greece and Rome, are radically outmoded and outworn. Through frequent use, it is maintained, they have become threadbare. Poetry must seek for itself an entirely new vocabulary, for the old words have lost their magic.

Not everybody, of course, agrees with this view. Mr. F. L. Lucas, of Cambridge, quotes Mr. Hilaire Belloc's "Stanzas Written on Battersea Bridge":

The woods and downs have caught the mid-December,
The noisy woods and high sea-downs of home;
The wind has found me, and I do remember
The strong scent of the foam,

and remarks how custom cannot stale the "eternal sameness of English poetry." These rimes, he says, must have been hackneyed even in Keats's day, yet they remain perfectly fresh more than a century later. But do they remain fresh? That is the question. As one reads them over, does not one have a vague feeling that one has heard it all before?

If that is so, then probably the claim that poetry needs a new vocabularly can be sustained. But where is this new vocabulary to come from? A quotation, made by Miss Margaret Drew in "Discovering Poetry," will suggest at least one answer:

Shall we
Insulate our strong currents of ecstasy,
Or breed units of power?

Here poetry searches for its means of expression amongst the industrial developments of urban life, instead of using the more customary terms drawn from branches of existence that have changed little with the passage of the centuries. It is obvious that these words have no magic about them. They have nothing like the suggestions that haunt such words as "dawn" or "rose." Yet they own no intrinsic inferiority. They merely lack beautiful associations. If they were used more frequently in poetry, perhaps these associations would gather round them; so that a new poetic vocabulary would be developed and the heritage of English verse be thereby incalculably enriched.

HAROLD HOBSON.

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"November Mornings": From a Painting by Walter Ufer, N. A.

Evening in St. James's Park

Let those who look for peace in London go
With the first shadow of approaching dark
Into the island quiet of the Park,
And learn its green aloofness, walking slow.
There shall they find grey waters, there shall know
The beauty of far towers, lifted stark
Against the sky; a lamp's reflected spark;
The weight of silence which the trees bestow.

For London softens when she is withdrawn.
Among the pelicans and feathered things
A sense of ease and quiet laughter grows.
And there, above the length of lake and lawn,
The home of Parliaments, the home of Kings,
Look on each other with a grave repose.

—DIANA CARROLL, in "These Growing Years." (Oxford: Shakespeare Head Press.)

A Connemara Cobbler

Those who would tramp in Connemara need stout-soled shoes to endure the rough surface of the bogland roads and of the jagged paths that wind in and out among the mountains. Several weeks of wandering soon began to tell on mine. At length I was forced to search for a cobbler.

Coming to a little village that lay at the foot of the mountains down beside an arm of the sea, I walked along the one and only street looking among the few scattered shops for some sign of a cobbler. Then, fearing the village did not boast of one, I inquired of an old woman. "Indeed now there's a cobbler in it," she told me, and with her stick she pointed down the road.

I thanked her and set off, past the schoolhouse and past a bohreen, just beyond which, she had said, was the cottage. As I approached it, I met an old man who was trying to persuade three reluctant cows to go through a gateway; and I asked him, just to make sure, if this was the cobbler's cottage.

"Faith an' it is," he said, "an' it's meself's the cobbler. Is there anythin' now that I can be doin' for ye?" I showed him the shoe and asked if he could possibly put on a rough patch just while I waited. "Musha, I could," he replied, "if ye'd just be waitin' wan minute now till I put the bastes in."

I waited. Then together we walked up the pathway to his cottage, which, with its whitewashed walls and thatched roof, nestled in against the slope of a mountain, green now in a sudden blaze of sunlight. Within it was dark and dreary. The tiny window was curtained with dust; the table was dusty, save at one end where, as if an arm had brushed clean a place for them, there stood a round of homemade bread and a mug. The smoldering turf fire was untidy with the ashes of several days, and the dresser, usually the pride of the Connemara woman's heart, lacked its rows of gleaming jugs and bowls.

He led the way into a little room off the kitchen; and, clearing some odd boots off a chair for me to sit down, took my shoe and set to work. Round about the three-legged stool on which he sat, the floor was littered several inches deep with bits and chips of leather. Beside him was a rough bench with tools, and along one wall were rows of shelves on which stood several pairs of finished boots and many pairs of lasts.

"I see you make boots as well as mend them," I said to him. "I do indeed," he told me, "an' me father before me. Aye an' his father, too; strings of shoemakers is in our family. But," and here a note of tragedy crept into his voice, "the string will soon be broke, for I have no son. I lost herself, it'll be ten years this autumn, an' I have no wan at all.

"'Tis lonesome enough," he confided, "but the children round about is a great comfort. They comes in on their way from the school to watch me workin' an' sometimes in the winter, when the lamp would be lit, they sit round an' I tell them bits of stories while I shape the leather."

"You make all the boots by hand, I suppose?"

"Aye, every bit be hand. I can make a pair in wan day if I works hard, and oh musha, but they're the boots for the wear. There's nothin' else'll stand the roads here. What ye'd buy in Galway today, shure they'd be wore out on ye tomorrow. I'm thinkin' ye'd have to have some of the teeth drawn afore ye could wear the likes of them, though," he said, laughing and pointing to the heavily nailed soles of a pair. "Seven pound the like of them weighs, an' 'tis how ye'd have to be used to wearin' them."

All this time he had been working away cutting, nailing, chiseling, and polishing the patch with the deft skill of a craftsman whose pride of work will allow nothing, not even a quick patch, to leave his hands without the last finishing touches.

"Three pence for all that?" And then, surprised at my astonishment: "Shure, that's the price I'd be chargin' anywan round these parts; an' why now would I be askin' more from a stranger?"

He took me out, then, to the back of his cottage to show me the view from a higher piece of ground. Just below, the sea fell away from a shingle beach, a quiet strip of sea that was more like a lake, whose shining blue surface was dotted with streaks of rocky islets. "That now, would be a grand place for a house," said the old man, including with a sweep of his hand the whole stretch of sea and mountains. "But 'twould never do," he said; "for, when the storms come in the winter time, 'tis blew away ye'd be entirely." Having shown me the view, he walked down with me to the gate; then, with a firm handshake we parted, the Connemara cobbler and I.

N. L. L.

EL VEREDICTO DE LA VERDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¡CUANTAS veces encontramos a un enfermo que está sufriendo bajo la impresión de algún veredicto desesperanzado de teorías materiales! Tal vez sea uno de herencia, tal vez sea uno que las circunstancias generales le hayan impuesto; y hasta puede ser que haya uno que pronostique sufrimientos continuos o nada menos que la muerte. La existencia humana parece estar rodeada de veredictos de esta clase:—No hay salida; no hay nada que se pueda hacer; es un caso desesperado. Puesto que los hombres no comprenden la significación tan maravillosa de la misión de Cristo Jesús, aceptan y se someten a estos dictámenes. No tiene uno más que considerar las narraciones de las obras tan maravillosas de Jesús, para comprender que éste no dió importancia a los pronósticos humanos de sufrimiento y dolor. Hasta cuando fué confrontado por el caso de Lázaro que había estado cuatro días en la tumba, la Biblia nos dice que él se colocó delante del sepulcro y pronunció las palabras: "Padre, te doy gracias porque me has oído. Y yo sabía que me oyes siempre." Porque conocía a Dios, Jesús no aceptó el veredicto de la muerte, y así restauró a Lázaro a la vida. En otros casos, el hecho que un enfermo nació con un padecimiento, que había sufrido de ello por muchos años, o que los médicos no podían hacer nada, no le hizo temer ni darse por vencido. Dijo claramente que había venido para hacer la voluntad de Dios, y dijo también que esperaba que sus discípulos hiciesen las mismas obras que él hacía.

En vista de las palabras y obras de Jesús—¿no debiéramos detenernos y preguntarnos si tenemos razón en aceptar cualquier veredicto que nos condene? ¿No debiéramos más bien poner en duda su validez y autoridad? ¿No debiéramos preguntarnos más bien—¿No rechazo en parte las palabras y las obras de nuestro Maestro, si acepto este veredicto? Jesús dijo enfáticamente: "En verdad, en verdad os digo, que quien oye mi palabra, y cree a aquel que me envió, tiene vida eterna, y no entra en condenación, sino que ha pasado ya de muerte a vida." ¡Qué veredicto tan verdadero contienen estas palabras: "tiene vida eterna y no entra en condenación"! Más ¡qué lejos ha errado la humanidad del entendimiento y de la aplicación inteligente de ellas!

Pero una vez más ha venido el mensaje de redención a la humanidad, y fué dado por Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana. En la página 168 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) dice: "¿Hemos de creer en una autoridad que niega el mandamiento espiritual de Dios, respecto a la perfección,—una autoridad que Jesús probó como falsa? Él hizo la voluntad del Padre. Curó la enfermedad, en contradicción a lo que se llama la ley material pero de acuerdo con la ley de Dios, la ley de la Mente." La Ciencia Cristiana demuestra que la ley de Dios es la revelación de Él mismo, que las características y manifestaciones del Dios infinito y bueno no pueden relacionarse de ninguna manera con el mal. Él se expresa sólo por la vida, el amor, la bondad, la salud, la paz; —El que está consciente sólo de estos atributos buenos, no Se puede expresar por medio de los contrarios de ellos. No permite que ninguna ley opuesta opere en Su reino turbando Su obra. El que mandó a Su hijo para que nos mostrase el camino de la vida, no pudo al mismo tiempo permitir la influencia marchitante del pecado y de la enfermedad, derrotando el propósito con el cual había mandado a Su hijo.

Por la aplicación de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana podemos demostrar que estos males son como un sueño del cual despertamos. Sabemos lo real que un sueño parece ser a veces—lo sólidas y substanciales que parecen ser algunas de sus manifestaciones, y sin embargo no hay ni un hilo de realidad en ellas. No andamos hablando al día siguiente, como si aquello que hubimos soñado hubiera pasado realmente. Sabemos que esos incidentes de los sueños nunca fueron parte de la experiencia nuestra ni de nadie. Por lo tanto, cuando algún fallo abrumador de nuestras horas despiertas parece descender sobre nosotros—¡volvámonos a Dios instantáneamente, declarando y sabiendo que no hay verdad en ello! O si hemos sufrido, tal vez por muchos años, a causa de alguna condición que nos encadenaba, sea en forma de enfermedad física o de circunstancias generales, podemos reclamar nuestra libertad aquí y en esta hora. Dios en su amor y solicitud para sus hijos, nunca creó condiciones para ellos que no fuesen condiciones de gozo y de libertad. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña como podemos aprovecharnos de esta gran verdad. Viene con su mensaje de esperanza, y multitudes de personas hoy en día atestiguan su eficacia curativa. Demuestra a la humanidad que el poder redentor del bien está con nosotros y que está operando entre nosotros, lo mismo que en tiempos de Jesús. Por lo tanto, despiértate, luchador querido, escucha y acepta el veredicto de la Verdad, que siempre anulará el testimonio erróneo de los sentidos materiales.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The American Stage

The American theater is full of vitality. It has a great many excellent dramatic craftsmen tackling all sorts of subjects and types of plays. . . .

How few of our own playwrights dig through the crust of convention and middle-class ideas to the bedrock of our own national life in the way in which modern writers in the States explore the vital problems of their own society!

The vividness of the American stage is due to the fact that its theater men are in love with their calling. They are not merely bricks and mortar owners or landlords of theatrical properties. They are showmen with real enthusiasm This is true not only of the exploiters of serious drama but also the exploiters of light entertainment. This is why there has been such a big theater-going public in the States. The populace learned that they could trust their impresarios to provide them with their money's worth. So it came to take an intelligent interest in production, settings, and the art of the theater as a whole, rather than in the personality of a certain few actors and a handful of successful playwrights. In New York the public welcomes novel ideas and revolutionary methods of mise-en-scène, whereas in London there is only a limited following for anything that has originality of subject and freshness of treatment."—From "I Had Almost Forgotten," by C. B. COCHRAN. (London: Hutchinson.)

Truth's Verdict

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often do we find a sufferer laboring under some unhappy verdict of material theories! It may be one of heredity; it may be one which general circumstances seem to have placed upon him; or it may be one predicting continual suffering or even death. Human existence seems to be hedged around with verdicts such as these: There is no way out; nothing can be done; it is a hopeless case. Because men do not grasp the wonderful purport of Christ Jesus' mission, these verdicts are accepted and submitted to. One has only to glance at the accounts of Jesus' wonderful works to realize that he gave no credence to human verdicts of suffering and woe. Even when faced with the case of Lazarus, who had lain four days in the grave, the Bible tells us that he stood before the tomb and uttered the words: "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." Because he knew God, Jesus did not accept the verdict of death, and so he restored Lazarus to life. In other instances, the fact that a sufferer was born with the disease, that the suffering was one of many years' standing, that physicians could do nothing more, left him undaunted. He said plainly that he had come to do God's will, and he also said that he expected his followers to do the works he did.

In view of Christ Jesus' words and works shall we not pause and ask ourselves whether we are right in accepting any condemning verdict? Shall we not question its validity and authority? Shall we not ask ourselves, If I accept this verdict shall I not be repudiating in part the words and works of our Master? Jesus said emphatically, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life." What a true verdict is contained in the words "hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation"! But how far humanity has drifted from the understanding and intelligent application of them!

Once again, however, has come the message of deliverance to mankind, and it has been given through Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says (p. 168): "Are we to believe an authority which denies God's spiritual command relating to perfection,—an authority which Jesus proved to be false? He did the will of the Father. He healed sickness in defiance of what is called material law, but in accordance with God's law, the law of Mind." Christian Science shows that God's law is the revealing of Himself; that the characteristics and manifestations of the infinite good God could not in any way be connected with evil. He is expressed only by life, love, goodness, health, peace. He who knows only these good attributes does not express Himself in their opposites. He does not allow any opposing law to operate in His kingdom and upset His work. He who sent His Son to show us the way of life could not at the same time have allowed the blighting sin and disease to defeat that which was the purpose for which He sent His Son.

Through the application of the teachings of Christian Science we are able to prove that these evils are like a dream from which we awaken. We know how real a dream sometimes seems to be—how apparently solid and substantial are some of its manifestations, and yet there is not one shred of reality in them. We do not go about the next day talking as though what we had dreamed had really happened. We know that those dream incidents were never really part of our own or anyone's experience. So, when some devastating verdict of our waking hours sweeps down upon us, let us turn instantly to God, declaring and knowing that there is no truth in it. Or, if we have toiled, perhaps for many years, under some binding condition, whether in the form of a physical disease or general circumstances, we can claim our freedom here and now. God, in His love and tenderness, never made any conditions for any of His children other than joyous and free conditions. Christian Science teaches us how to avail ourselves of this great fact. It comes with its message of hope, and multitudes today are testifying to its healing efficacy. It is demonstrating to mankind that the redemptive power of good is with us and is operating in our midst, as it did in Jesus' time. So wake up, dear struggler, and hear and accept Truth's verdict, which will always nullify the false testimony of material sense.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Round the Cradle of the Navy

The entrance to Dartmouth harbour, otherwise the mouth of the River Dart, is one of the famous "show bits" of British coastal scenery. This entrance is only one hundred and ten fathoms wide betwixt the old Battery and Kingswear Castle. . . . As you open the range the villas of Kingswear begin to peep out on the wooded crest of Brook Hill; the ancient church of St. Petrox steals into view round the corner as it were; a lane of water opens with the verdure rolling right down into it; it broadens rapidly as you follow the bend of it, and all of a sudden, as it seems, you are in the splendid expanse of this wonderful natural harbour, with Dartmouth clustered warm and mellow along its left bank and the Royal Naval College beyond, shining like an Indian palace of marble against a heavy and lofty background of woods.

Our Brixham hooker lands us on the pontoon, to which the ferry brings passengers from the Great Western Railway and out of these pages. In spite of the whistling of locomotives across the water and the quick pulsing of little steam boats you feel very medieval in Dartmouth. You would not be at all surprised to meet Robinson Crusoe, looking strangely awkward in a brand new jerkin and sugar-loaf felt hat, stalking in the shadows of the Butterwalk. . . .

It is the Butterwalk that immediately detains you on landing in Dartmouth because it stands blinking back the sunshine from the water and catches you at once. But Fosse Street, with its projecting storeys and tiny lozenged windows, somehow appeals to my sense of romance even more. The Butterwalk still looks like standing upright—or, at any rate, nearly so—for quite a long time to come but I cannot imagine that Fosse Street can go on leaning as it does up its narrow little hill without soon toppling over. . . .

Those of us who can recall the *Britannia* and her linked-up consorts, moored in towering array well above the town, still must find a bit of an "aching void" in that corner of the beautiful picture to which these old ships-of-the-line formed such a fitting and perfect finishing touch. But what the waterscape has lost the land panorama has gained by the erection of the Royal Naval College. True, nature provided a delicious setting in Mount Boone but architectural art has made the very utmost of it. As I write there is much discussion going on about the future entry and training of cadets for the Royal Navy in the course of which it is suggested that the "D. tmouth Scheme" may be abolished in favour of some new plan. Not long since a French Lieutenant de Vaisseau, who was in this country to qualify as an interpreter, said to me, "I have visited the Dartmouth. Your Admiralty will never do away with the Dartmouth. The building is too grand, too beautiful, too parfait, to be abandoned."

As I have already said, if you want to see Dartmouth herself at her prettiest and brightest, you should descend upon her during the course of the annual Regatta, when the harbour is alive with glinting hulls and leaning white breasts of canvas. If you want to see the River Dart in all the fulness of its glory you should ascend it during the apple blossom season. Dittisham, which is practically the head of Dartmouth harbour, is lovely enough in the darker hues of its famous damson and plum plantations but when its apple orchards have broken into bloom it presents a picture to which one must needs write the word enchanting. — SIR HERBERT RUSSELL, K. B. E., in "The Delectable West." (London: Bell.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Prices Slightly Mixed in Quiet Market Trading

Stocks Plodding Along a Narrow Path and Without Feature

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Financial markets continued under the spell of the diving dollar today, and most traders and investors appeared to be as highly confused as in recent sessions.

Although the RFC held the gold price to yesterday's rate of $33.56 an ounce, the American monetary unit dropped to new low levels in foreign exchange markets. Sterling soared 13½ cents to $5.41, another post-war peak, and French francs jumped .11 of a cent to 6.55, also a new high.

Stocks, grains, cotton and other commodities dipped and rallied narrowly, with business generally at about one-half yesterday's volume. Federal bonds again lagged, and corporation issues were mixed. Foreign gold obligations maintained their advance.

A dribble of stock selling continued and prices dragged moderately lower into late dealings. Rails, metals and utilities were easy. Recessions of major fractions to more than a point were shown by Santa Fe, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Case, Consolidated Gas, New York Central, McIntyre and Western Union. Homestake Mining tumbled 5 points.

American Telephone steadied after an earlier drop.

Transfers approximated 1,350,000 shares.

Aside from numerous conjectures regarding the outcome of the foreign exchange situation, Wall Street pondered over the address of Secretary Wallace in which the agricultural executive pointed out that America must take a position for reducing tariffs or curbing production, or decide on a compromise between the two.

A Managed Economy

Some bankers were of the opinion that this speech apparently reflected the purpose of the Administration to move further toward a managed economy in which earnings of both industry and agriculture, at least for a period, will be controlled by governmental edict. The financial district was disposed to agree with the secretary's warning that, no matter which course the nation finally decides to pursue, "a great many people are going to be hurt."

Most disturbing to banking circles recently has been the sharp declines of United States Government securities. In line with this bond market factor, some quarters believed that more substantial support would be accorded the federal list if further acute weakness is apparent. The Treasury, it was recalled, will have to negotiate nearly $1,000,000,000 of financing on Dec. 15, and firmness of Government listed loans will be necessary if high interest rates are not to be encountered. Also, it was estimated, the Government may have to borrow between $4,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 in the next 12 months in order to carry out the recovery program.

Announcement that Secretary Woodin will take a few months' leave of absence and that Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, will succeed Dean Acheson as Undersecretary of the Treasury, created little stir in market circles. Interest was expressed, however, in the authoritative statement that no change was contemplated in the present gold buying policy by which it is hoped to control commodity prices.

Bond Market Quiet

There were few if any signs of improvement in investment support in the bond market today. United States Government issues were a bit steadier, although they were still without a sufficient buying interest to effect a turn in their recent trend. One or two of the Treasury loans made slight gains and the rest were down from 1-32 to 6-32 of a point.

High grade corporation ratings were steady to firm, but many of the secondary classifications again reflected thin markets which were unable to absorb even light offerings without considerable damage to values.

Traders continued to find action on the so-called constructive side of the market in the foreign division where prices were stepped ahead from one to four points in a number of issues which took on more speculative attraction by virtue of further sharp advances in their national currencies.

This was especially true of French, Swiss and Belgian Government obligations. Italian 7s were rather heavy and South American mixed.

Domestic rail and utility bonds were forced down sharply in some instances. There were losses of 1 to 3 points in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Loans making a little progress on the up side included Gulf States Steel 5s, International Telephone convertibles, Pacific Gas 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.90½	.91⅝	.88½	.89¼	—.02
May	.94½	.95¼	.92¼	.92⅞	—.02⅛
July	.91⅞	.92⅞	.90	.90⅝	—.01½
Corn					
December	.48	.49	.48⅝	.47½	—.01½
May	.55½	.55⅝	.53¼	.54	—.01⅜
July	.57¼	.57½	.55¼	.55⅞	—.02¼
Oats					
December	.36	.36	.34½	.34⅞	—.02¾
May	.39⅝	.39⅝	.38	.38⅝	—.01
July	.38½	.38½	.36⅜	.37	—.01½
Lard					
December	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	—.05

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.63	.64	.64¼	— ½
December	.68½	.67½	.67⅝	— ½
May	.69¾	.68¾	.68⅞	— ⅛

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 15	Last Nov. 14
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	1200	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8
21⅜	8	1	Adams Millis	1500	19	18¼	18¼	18¾
12½	5¼	..	Addressograph	300	10⅛	9	10⅛	8¼
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
11¾	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅜
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	1100	104½	102¾	103¾	102½
4	1½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2	2	2	..
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	100	24⅞	23	23¾	25¼
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	800	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	6½	6½	6⅝	6¾
145½	70¾	6§	Allied Chem	1300	135	132	134	134½
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	120	120	120	120
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2500	19¾	17⅞	18¼	19
47	18½	2	Amerada	3600	45¾	44	45	44
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	500	13	12½	12½	12⅝
99⅜	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40	40	40	41½
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	10	10	10	10
64	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	60	50	50	50	53
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	29	29	29	28
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	4400	92⅜	90	91½	91
134	112	7	Am Can pf	300	122⅛	122¼	122¼	122
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	23½	23	23	23½
59¼	15	..	Am Car & F pf	200	33¼	32¾	32¾	..
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
51¼	34	3§	Am Chicle	300	46⅛	45½	45½	47
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	2400	51½	49¼	49½	50
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2	2	2	2½
13	3⅞	..	Am European	200	5	4¾	4¾	..
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	7500	10⅞	9⅞	10⅜	10¾
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	23	23	23	22
27¼	4⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	13	12¼	12¼	13½
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	300	17⅜	17½	17½	17¾
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	..	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	500	7¼	7	7	7⅜
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	800	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	8¼
12	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	10	4½	4½	4½	..
39½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	300	44¼	42½	44½	27
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	4600	21¾	20½	21½	20½
75⅞	15⅛	..	Am Metal 6%	100	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞	..
30½	17	1½	Am News	10	22½	22½	22½	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1700	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7½
35	9	1¼	Am R&L 6% pf	300	14⅝	14½	14½	14¾
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	9500	13	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4800	17¼	16	16	17¼
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	19400	47⅝	45⅞	45⅞	46⅞
73	20¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	66	66	66	65
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	18	17	17¼	17¾
47⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	100	36	36	36	..
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1500	57⅛	56½	57⅛	57
112½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	4300	117⅝	116	117⅜	117¼
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	20	10¼	10¼	10¼	6
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	70	10⅝	9⅝	10⅜	11
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2300	18¾	18⅛	18¾	18¾
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	62	62	62	..
47	18½	2	Am Woolen	300	11¼	11	11	11½
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	400	52¼	51¾	52	52¼
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	7	7	7	7
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	19500	15¾	14¾	15¼	15¾
75	1	..	A P W Paper	100	6	6	6	6
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	900	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3¾
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	600	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	3
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1800	43½	41¾	42¼	43½
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	13	13	13	12¾
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	45	45	45	..
47	18½	2	Asso Oil	40	31¼	31¼	31¼	31
80¼	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	2800	48	46¼	46¾	48
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	100	56¼	56	56¼	57½
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	600	31	30	30	32¼
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	4200	31	30¼	30⅜	30⅜
83⅛	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	70	78	78	78	..
11½	2	..	Atlas Tack	700	31	30¾	31	30¾
84⅛	31	2	Auburn Auto	1800	41¾	40	40	41½
38	12	1	Austin Nichols A	30	36	36	36	..
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	4300	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	8

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3300	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	11¼
27⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3400	23¾	22½	22⅝	23⅜
39⅛	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	23⅜	23	23¼	24½
24½	5½	..	Barker Bros pf	20	18	18	18	18
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	4800	9	8½	8¾	8½
85	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	67	67	67	..
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	54	54	54	56
96½	62¼	5.80	Belg Nat Rys ppf	500	101¼	100¼	101¼	98¾
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	500	14¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1100	14⅜	13⅝	13⅞	14⅛
33⅜	9	1	Best & Co	1600	28⅛	27½	28	28
49¾	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	7800	32⅜	30⅛	31	3..
82	28½	..	Beth Steel pf	400	51¼	48½	48½	48⅞
29½	6¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	30	21	20	20	21½
19¼	3⅛	..	Blaw Knox	200	11	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	47¾	46	46⅜	47
37⅜	18	1.60§	Borden	1700	23	22⅜	22⅜	22⅞
21⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	400	15¾	15½	15¾	15½
14¾	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	1300	9¾	8⅞	8¾	9⅛
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1800	27½	27	27¼	27
88½	63	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	63	62½	62½	..
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	47	47	47	47
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick-Balke	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	50	50	50	..
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucqrus E cv pf	200	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	800	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	300	7	6¾	6¾	7½
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	50	4½	4½	4½	4¾
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	2000	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	15
2⅞	⅞	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1200	23¾	23	23	23½

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	500	20½	29	20½	21½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1	1	1	1
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
4½	1½	1	Canada Dry	1400	26½	25¾	25¾	26¼
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	40000	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	12⅝
12½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	200	5	5	5	5¼
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	8100	72⅞	68	69⅜	71⅝
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	170	65½	65½	65½	66
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3000	22¾	21⅜	22	22¼
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	14200	44⅝	42½	43⅜	44⅜
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	30	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	700	30⅝	29¾	29¾	31
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	15700	39⅜	37⅛	37⅜	38⅝
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1700	40¼	39¼	39⅝	40
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	8⅞	7⅝	7¾	8
12¾	1½	..	Chi & N'western	800	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'western pf	300	12⅜	12	12	13
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	18	18	18	..
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
22⅜	6⅝	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	12⅛	12	12	12⅛
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	200	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	59700	44⅜	42½	43½	43½
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1400	17	16¾	16¾	17
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	67	67	67	67
5¼	¾	..	City Stores A vtc	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	500	1	⅞	⅞	1
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
24¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	120	7¾	7½	7½	..
65	60	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	10	61¾	61¾	61¾	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	400	13½	12¾	13¼	13¾
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	500	17½	17⅜	17½	17¾
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5
34	13	..	Colo F & I pf	20	15	15	15	..
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	20	25	24½	24½	23
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	7800	11¼	10⅜	10⅞	11
83	55	6	Columbia G pf A	600	59	57⅜	57⅝	60
27¾	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	22	22	22	22½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	700	59	55½	56¾	59
19	4	..	Comm Credit	400	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	33⅜	33¼	33¼	33½
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	86	85¼	85¼	88
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	15300	32⅜	31⅞	31¾	32
6⅝	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	6500	2¼	2	2	2
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	27¾	27¼	27¾	27½
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	6100	24¼	23¾	23¾	23½
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	500	10	9⅜	10	9½
64⅛	37⅝	3	Consol Gas	6400	37½	36½	37	37⅝
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	1200	83⅞	82⅝	82⅜	83⅛
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	14500	12¼	11⅜	11⅞	12
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	300	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
4½	¼	..	Container B	700	2½	2¼	2¼	..
18½	3	..	Cont Baking A	300	10¼	10¼	10½	10
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	1400	67½	66¼	67	66⅝
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1900	25¼	25	25	25
4	1	..	Cont Motors	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
19⅝	6⅞	..	Cont Oil	8200	18¼	17⅝	18	18⅜
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1900	73¾	69	69	71⅛
145⅜	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	70	135⅛	135¼	135½	135½
½	2⅜	..	Coty	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3¾
39½	23	2§	Cream of Wheat	400	28¾	28½	28⅝	28⅝
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10⅛
65	14¼	..	Crown Corw & S	400	35½	35½	35½	35½
8⅛	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½
37⅛	9	..	Crucible Steel	400	18	17	17	17¼
60¾	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	34	34	34	34½
4½	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
5⅛	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38⅛
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	42	41	41	..
3⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	8200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅞
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3100	5⅜	5	5	5⅝

—D—

8¾	1⅜	..	Davega St	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	..
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	9100	32⅜	30¼	30⅞	31½
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1500	52	49	50½	51
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2300	23¾	22⅛	22¼	23¼
5	1½	..	Detroit & Mack pf	20	5	3	5	..
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	300	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	26¼
39½	12	1.80§	Dome Mines	7200	38¼	36⅜	36¾	37⅝
26⅜	10½	1.20§	Dominion Stores	3200	23	22½	22½	22½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	500	14	13⅞	14	14½
10¾	2⅛	..	Dresser B	200	6	6	6	6
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	16800	82⅜	78¾	80½	80⅞
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	600	110½	110	110	111
102⅛	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	90	90	90	..

—E—

10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
89¼	46	3	Eastman Kodak	700	72	68⅜	69	73½
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	200	11	10⅞	10⅝	11
5¼	3⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	6600	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	400	23	22⅞	23	23
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1700	15⅞	14¾	15⅛	15¾
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1800	5½	5¼	5½	5½
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	10	10	10	..
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	42	41½	41½	42
4	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1	1	1	..
14¾	4	..	Engineer Pub S	100	4½	4½	4½	..
14¾	4	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	15
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	200	9⅜	9	9½	9¼
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	600	15⅛	14½	14½	15⅜
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	17	17	17	17⅜
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	1400	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾

—F—

42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	42	42	42	42½
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	5¼	5¼	5½	5½
6¼	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	400	2¼	2¼	2½	..
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	24¼	23¾	23¾	..
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	3200	22½	20¾	21½	21⅞
73¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	56	55½	55½	56
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	700	16	15	15½	15
26¼	13⅝	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	19¾	19½	19½	19
22⅜	2	..	Foundation	300	11¾	11⅝	11¾	12
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	100	14	14	14	14⅜
50	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	47½	47½	47½	..
47⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	2900	46½	45½	46¼	46

—G—

12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	1200	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	1600	30½	28¾	29	29⅜
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	300	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅜
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	300	13	13	13	13⅜
10½	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	16600	20½	19⅜	20	20⅜
12¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1300	36⅜	35¾	35¾	36½
27⅜	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	700	¾	¾	¾	⅞
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	600	66	65⅞	66	65½
33¾	10	1	Gen Motors	48200	30⅞	29⅞	30¼	31¼
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	87	86	87	85
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	30	13	10¾	10¾	13
82	31	6	Gen Print Ink pf	150	75	74¼	75	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	500	2	1⅞	2	2
19¾	2½	..	Gen Refractories	100	9	9	9	10¼
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	900	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11½
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	2200	5⅞	5½	5½	6
20	3¾	.25b	Glidden	500	16	15½	15½	16
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1700	8½	7⅝	8	7⅞
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	900	18¼	17¾	17¾	17¾
21½	5	..	Goodrich	4500	15	13⅞	14⅛	14½
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	6000	37⅜	35⅝	36¼	36⅜
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	400	58¼	57¼	57½	59
5⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	700	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅝
15⅝	3⅜	..	Granby	200	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
10⅜	3⅜	..	Grand Union	100	8	8	8	8⅛
70¾	11¼	1	Granite City Stl	100	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	21½
33¾	4⅜	..	Great Nor pf	1300	17½	16⅜	16⅜	17½
16⅜	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	1200	10¼	9¾	9¾	10¼
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	5200	38	37¼	37⅞	37½
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	6000	106	106	106	..
4⅜	⅞	..	Grigsby-Grunow	21500	1½	1	1⅛	1⅜

—H—

25½	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	..
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	3800	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
38½	9	..	Hahn D S pf

Financial: News and Comment

Australia Favors Great Britain By Reducing Tariff

Demand to Countervail Protective Incidence of Exchange Met

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Following a report of the tariff board on the protective incidence of exchange and primage, the Commonwealth Government has decided to reduce duties on protected goods entitled to admission under the British preferential tariff by a total of 17½ per cent so long as the present rate of exchange continues. This reduction comprises 12½ per cent on account of exchange and 5 per cent primage remission.

Based on British Rate

The reduction of 12½ per cent is based on a British preferential rate of 50 per cent or higher. Where the rate is lower than 50 per cent, the deduction on account of exchange will be correspondingly lower, falling to 2½ per cent in the case of a British preference duty of 10 per cent.

The history of this important change in fiscal policy is interesting. Shortly after the depression hit Australia, it was found impossible to hold the Australian pound at parity with sterling and the rate was allowed to drop finally to 25½ per cent, on which basis it is pegged at present.

This depreciation of the value of Australian currency in relation to English sterling increased the protection incidence of existing customs duties because obviously goods imported from Britain cost more because of the depreciated Australian currency, and, consequently, sold on the Australian market at a disadvantage against the locally made product.

Demand Reduction

Because of the increased costs placed upon the goods used by primary producers, the Country Party which is the low-tariff section in Australian politics raised an outcry and demanded that duties should be reduced to countervail the protective incidence of exchange.

The Lyons Government, after the controversy had become intense, directed the tariff board to investigate whether the increased protection caused by exchange was as great as was commonly supposed and what the percentage of increased protection caused by exchange actually was.

The Tariff Board worked out a formula showing that the actual protective incidence of exchange was 12½ per cent where the rate of duty was equal to 50 per cent or more and recommended general application of this formula to the Australian tariff.

The Government, after prolonged consideration, decided not to apply the Tariff Board's recommendations to foreign countries. Special provision is, however, to be made to deal with goods coming from countries whose currency is depreciated below Australian pound in terms of gold.

Cotton Exports For August to October Up 252,000 Bales

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Department of Commerce said that exports of cotton from the United States from August to October inclusive were 252,000 bales over the like period last year.

Exports this year amounted to 2,446,000 bales valued at $126,309,000 compared with 2,194,000 bales and $39,613,000 for the like three months of 1932.

October exports amounted to 1,047,000 bales valued at $53,323,000 compared with 869,000 bales and $45,131,000 for Sept. 1 and 1,008,000 bales valued at $39,692,000 for October, 1932.

For the three months larger shipments were made to Japan, United Kingdom, France, Italy Spain and Canada, whereas smaller shipments were made mainly to Germany, China, Belgium and the Netherlands.

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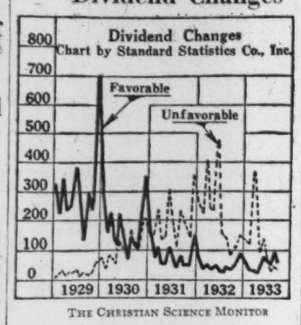
Favorable Trend Of Dividend Changes



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS WILL be noted, above, favorable dividend changes for some months now have run ahead of unfavorable changes.

London and Paris Cool Toward U. S. Gold Purchasing

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Although the gold standard is functioning in only a few countries, probably never before has there been such keen competition between great powers for this mysterious metal.

Therefore the announcement that the United States, with already a third of the world's monetary gold, would buy more gold abroad was received rather coolly in London and Paris.

The United States has made clear it intends no disturbing raid on foreign metal stocks, but will buy only enough to control the dollars.

The monetary gold of the three great financial powers, at par of exchange, is now about as follows: United States, $4,300,000,000; France, $3,200,000,000; England, $950,000,000.

London, while maintaining her position as world banker, has never been a large gold hoarder in modern times, and has complained that piling it up hugely in America and France disturbed world economics. Since forced off the gold standard in 1931, however, London through her powerful equalization fund has gone about replenishing her yellow metal.

London's historic position as world banker and clearing house depended not on her gold supplies, but her highly organized market for short-term commercial credits. It is through bankers' exchanges of such credits, and through exchanges of securities enjoying an international market that most of the transfer of funds between nations is done. Under the international gold standard, gold is called upon only when a large movement exhausts the supply of credits.

The system has gone awry, most authorities believe, because of huge shifting of capital resulting from the World War, and the building up of large supplies of timid money which may shift suddenly from one center to another, so straining the system of international clearing that it breaks down.

Gold came to New York in prodigious quantities in payment for war supplies and for exports after the war. The French gold position was built up partly by return of funds that had fled from post-war inflation and confusion. Also, in stabilizing the franc at a low level, the Bank of France built up enormous foreign balances through selling francs and buying other currencies to keep the franc from rising before it was definitely established on a gold basis. The bank has since called back the balances, getting gold.

Steel Production Reaches Temporary Resistance Level

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Steel production has apparently struck at least a temporary resistance level. Public works awards are heavier, automotive steel requirements have improved moderately, and export business has picked up, especially in tin plate, but the combined gains have not been sufficiently large to foreshadow a material increase in mill operations.

While the scheduled rate of ingot output at the beginning of this week was 27.1 per cent of capacity, as compared with 25.2 per cent a week previous, reports of current operations assembled by the Iron Age reflect no perceptible change in production, present engagement at 26 per cent of capacity being identical with this publication's estimate for last week.

In the valleys the ingot rate has risen five points to 30 per cent, and at Buffalo it has advanced three points to 24 per cent, but there have been declines of two points to 27 per cent at Chicago, one point to 17 per cent in eastern Pennsylvania and seven points to 25 per cent in the South. The Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cleveland rates remain unchanged at 21, 38 and 40 per cent respectively.

Release of full-finished sheets for Chevrolet bodies has helped sustain operations at Lake Erie mills and in the valleys. However, the automobile industry will not get into volume production on new models until late in December and is not expected to buy additional steel in quantity before January or February. Similarly impending orders from the railroads for rails and rolling stock are not likely to affect steel output materially during the remaining weeks of this year.

Steel releases from miscellaneous consumers are holding up fairly well, although adversely affected by seasonal influences in some instances. A large export order for delivery prior to Jan. 1 will enable a leading producer of tin plate to continue capacity operations through the rest of the year.

Wool Trade In United States Is Very Quiet

Some Buying in Boston—Foreign Marts Show Greater Activity

The leaven of constantly increasing gold values appears to be working in the wool market. For several weeks, now, there has been very little wool sold, following a period of noteworthy and unusual activity over a period of about four months. This week, there has been notable buying of wool in the Boston market, induced, apparently, by the inflationary measures of the Administration in steadily marking up the price of gold.

There has been a steady rise in wool values in the foreign primary markets amounting to not less than 10 per cent during the last fortnight. Manifestly, there is a growing desire for wool in the secondary markets of Europe and to a noteworthy extent in Japan. In the primary markets where sales have been made, and especially in Australia and South Africa, there have been clearances at the auctions of practically 100 per cent almost without exception at all recent sales.

Domestic Buying Quiet

With the rise in wool values and a decidedly sharp upturn in exchange sterling yesterday, buying for the United States has been virtually at a standstill. Best 64-70s combing wools in the sales in Melbourne and Sydney this week have been moved at the equivalent of about 75 cents, clean basis, equivalent in bond at $5.33 for sterling.

Wools offered from the River Plate markets have been advanced sharply. Montevideo high three-eighths which were to be had about a week or 10 days ago at around 30 cents are now held at 36@38 cents, cost and freight in bond at Boston, while high quarters are held at about 35 cents; average at about 32 cents and low quarters and Lincolns at 23 and 21½ cents, respectively. These prices generally show advances of 4 to 7 cents for the week.

Topmakers, whether on account of having received new orders for tops or because they believe in the intrinsic worth of wool and the likelihood that it will be higher, in the near future, have in some instances been buyers of wool in the market this week to a rather noteworthy extent. Some of the larger manufacturers, moreover, have been watching the market with no little care, lest there should be a substantial movement in the raw material, and so find themselves unable to cover their own requirements later on, for it is conceded everywhere that the stocks of wool are much lower than usual and especially low when it comes to the desirable wools.

Finer Wools Active

Mostly, the demand has been for the finer wools of territory type, for which up to 85 cents has been paid, it is said, for fine staple clips, while for average wools of the New Mexican fine type, as high as 80 cents has been paid, clean basis, for original bag wools. Ohio delaines are mostly held at 35 cents or higher, in the grease.

There is said to have been a fairly sizable sale of good half-blood combing territory wool for which 82 to 83 cents, clean basis, was paid. Ohio half-blood combing wool in the grease is held at 35 to 36 cents.

Medium combing wools are quoted at about 42 to 43 cents for Ohio-Michigan three-eighths.

Woolen type wools continue slow, and prices for these wools are hardly changed for the week. Choice double A scoureds are held in the range of 97 cents to $1 and fine A's at 92 to 95 cents with A supers around 85 cents and B supers at 75 to 80 cents depending upon the quality and character of the wool.

Fine noils are quoted in the range to 55 to 60 cents, according to the noil.

Carpet wools are slow of sale but firm on the rise in foreign exchange.

Mohair is slow but steady.

Demand for Return To Gold Standard

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The New York State Chamber of Commerce announces it has taken steps to crystallize public opinion throughout the country against "currency experiments" by the national Administration, and create a demand for early return to a gold standard by the Government.

James Brown, president of the organization, said approval of the action taken at a recent meeting of the chamber, urging return to a gold standard and "sound money," had been received from prominent business and professional men from a wide section of the nation.

"Encouraged by this response," he said, "the chamber is taking steps to crystallize public opinion throughout the country to create a national demand that the Administration return to a gold standard and abandon all currency experiments, to the end that national credit may be restored, confidence in business revived and recovery expedited.

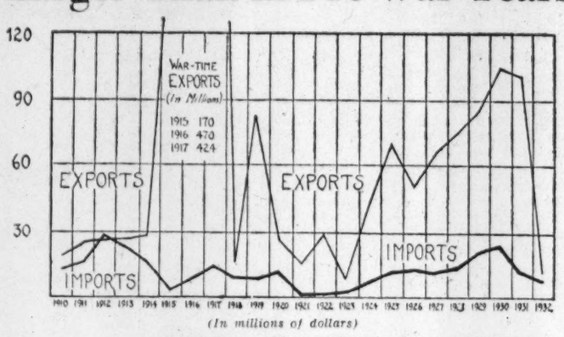
"The chamber believes that public opinion will thus be aroused to so great an extent that the President no longer can ignore the cry for sound money from business men throughout the nation, regardless of what the advisers of the Administration may counsel."

Brazil Again Cuts Down Exchange Rate on Dollar

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 15 (U. P.)—The official exchange rate on United States funds was lowered yesterday to 11.470 milreis to the dollar.

Last Friday it was lowered from 11.970 milreis to 11.770 milreis.

Recent Exports to Russia Far Larger Than in Pre-War Years



(In millions of dollars)

Council of Foreign Relations—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Possible Russian Recognition May Mean Big Impetus in U. S. Sales to Soviet Republic—Explanations for Slump in 1932

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—The arrival in the United States of M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and the possibility that his visit may result in recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States, has aroused new interest in our trade relations with Russia. The fluctuations of this trade during the past 23 years are shown in the accompanying chart.

It will be noted that in this trade in the pre-war years there was a better balance between exports and imports than there has been since. Our imports from Russia have always been relatively unimportant, and have become still less important since the war. Their decline since 1913 becomes more significant when price changes are taken into account. On the other hand, our exports to Russia in recent years have been several times greater in value than in the pre-war period. We have actually sold more goods to the Soviet Union, which we do not recognize, than we sold in any similar period to the Russia we once recognized.

In 1928 and 1929 our most important export to Russia was raw cotton. Since then the chief exports have been machinery and automotive vehicles and equipment. The most important article of import is manganese ore, used in the making of steel.

Several explanations are offered for the sharp decline in exports to Russia in 1932, as shown in the chart. The Soviet Government found it difficult to obtain the needed credits. At the same time it had begun to manufacture many products which it had previously purchased abroad. Some observers also cite the resentment aroused in Russia by attempts to have the American Government place an embargo on Russian lumber, pulpwood, asbestos, manganese, and safety matches on charges that these articles were "dumped," or were the products of convict or indentured labor.

The World's Business

The Future of War Debts

ONE of the persons close to the recent war debt negotiations in Washington said to me after one of the sessions, "We have been wrong about the war debts since the war. Now the British are wrong." One has to read between the lines of such remarks, and my reading was that, while concessions were forthcoming from the American side, the British would not budge from their "take it or leave it" attitude. My informant gave point to this inference by a further remark later in our talk, uttered with as much disgust as he could put into it, that the negotiator at international conferences nowadays ought to don boxing gloves before going into session!

* * *

Standing Pat

Curiously enough, Great Britain was commended by most American newspapers for sending to Washington a negotiator of the stamp of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. Leith-Ross is economic adviser to the British Government and one of the leading officials at the British Treasury. There were two reasons for the commendation. It was felt that it would have made the discussions too "showy" to have dispatched a political personage. A quiet business deal was required, not a display, and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross appeared to be of the right mettle for such a parley. Then it was felt that, as Mr. Will Rogers put it, Great Britain was giving evidence of good will in searching for a resettlement.

* * *

Mr. Baldwin

The head of the British mission who signed the original funding agreement of 1923 was Mr. Stanley Baldwin. He was then Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Premiership of Mr. Bonar Law. He negotiated the settlement, the biggest financial transaction in history, in a spotlight of publicity. External and internal evidence shows that the Chancellor was not satisfied with his own handiwork. When he got back to Southampton, after nursing his feelings on the transatlantic voyage, he burst out in an interview with the ship reporters, remarking upon the "bucolic" minds that made up the dominant element in the United States Senate! There was much more to the same effect. If my memory serves me aright, he observed that they had no knowledge of international obligations. It was plain that he thought the settlement was unfair. The Bonar Law Cabinet, which nearly split on the issue of ratification, was sure it was. To charge a first-class government 3.3 per cent on money which had been lent in a joint undertaking appeared to some members of it as "monstrous." Why, then, did the British sign? Partly because they could not return to the gold standard till they had funded the indebtedness. Partly because it was a conviction in London that a genuine resettlement in the light of economic and political experience would be forced upon the United States.

* * *

Consistency

After the agreement was ratified, Mr. Baldwin had to endure the periodical and vitriolical taunts of Mr. Philip Snowden and Mr. Lloyd George. These statesmen fastened upon subsequent war debt agreements as a club with which to beat Mr. Baldwin. France had to pay only 1.6 per cent. Italy got off with as little as 0.4 per cent. But Mr. Baldwin, whatever he thought privately, remained loyal to his agreement. He it was who opposed British repudiation when no concession came from the United States after Germany had been relieved last year of nine-tenths of its reparation debt. Opposing him was Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Chamberlain was reputedly swayed by the repudiation views of the permanent officials in his department. Among these was said to be Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. That he was chosen to head the recent mission to Washington may be regarded, therefore, as a compromise between the two schools of thought. Britain would not repudiate. But Britain would not make more than a financial gesture.

* * *

What Next?

What will now happen to the war debts is anybody's speculations. Nobody seems to care. In the United States the silence which has greeted the breakdown of the negotiations has been little short of resounding. No indignation, no recriminations. The lame explanations which have come out of Washington as excuses for non-action have been noted without comment. In Britain, it is true, a little irritation has been expressed—mainly by Mr. Baldwin, and even then under the smoke-screen of the NRA. It would thus seem that the war debts might simply fade away. This would be satisfactory to neither party. The United States would lose money and Great Britain would expose itself to future attack from American demagogues and possible embarrassment from its own debtors. Whether its own debtors think with Great Britain that the war debts are in a class apart, there must be an uncomfortable feeling in the City of London that Britain's debtors might sometime take advantage of the "precedent."

* * *

Compromise

The problem of the war debts can never be regularized, however, by conversations between the creditor and the most willing debtor. That would simply perpetuate unfairness. Clearly the most willing debtor will pay more than the least willing debtor. Then it will have cause to regret its action. The impossibility of the approach to the problem which has just so signally failed was obvious from the action taken by Finland. Last June Finland paid in full. It was everywhere applauded for so doing. The country was immediately invited to discuss a resettlement, but the Finnish Minister to Washington said that he preferred to take his vacation. Why? As in 1922, when Finland led the way in funding the war debts, and was charged 3.3 per cent for its pains, the Finnish Government probably felt that it would be wiser, not to say more profitable, to wait and see what the other debtors did. If the problem is ever to be regularized, the United States should try to find out what the least willing debtor will pay and generalize such a settlement among all the debtors.

H. B. E.

Thrift Still Has Strong Hold On American Public

Christmas Club Total Under 1932 but Average Savings Larger

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Three hundred and fifty million dollars will be distributed to about 8,000,000 members of the Christmas Club by approximately 6000 banking institutions and organizations within the next two weeks, according to an estimate given out yesterday by Herbert F. Rawll, founder and president of Christmas Club, a corporation.

The average amount received by each member amounts to $43.75. This figure represents a slight increase compared with a year ago. Considered from another angle, if all the cash in circulation in the country were evenly divided among our total population of 120,000,000 people, each person would have about $40 in-the-pocket cash. While every member of the Christmas Club, on the average, has accumulated in nickels, dimes and dollars, during this year, a sum of $43.75.

An optimistic expression is found in many reports from all sections from the fact that the distribution of $350,000,000 in cash within the next two weeks will add a tremendous impetus to holiday purchases.

Tribute to Thrift

While several individual banks report an actual increase over last year, a decline in membership and a decline in the number of participating banks, due to the banking holiday earlier in the year, have occasioned a reduction in the total membership and in the total fund of 20 per cent from the figure of 1932.

Considering, however, the severe discipline and pressure that were applied to almost every business during the early months of 1933, bankers view the accomplishments of the Christmas Club for this year as a remarkable tribute to the steadfastness of purpose, courage and faith of thrifty Americans.

It is gratifying to the management of Christmas Club, a corporation, that this year's distribution anticipates a larger expenditure for holiday purposes this December than a year ago. This indicates that millions of people have abandoned a fear of buying and are looking to the future with greater confidence.

The inception of the plan and organization of Christmas Club, 23 years ago, anticipated the need of providing an easy method of systematically accumulating funds for the specific purpose of Christmas requirements. Its sponsors, however, in the creation and promotion of the plan, were mindful of the opportunity it would bring to people of moderate means for accumulating small weekly deposits for constructive uses as well as providing extra money for Christmas.

To Pay Taxes

Based on a direct-by-mail inquiry to a considerable number of individual members of the Christmas Club, Mr. Rawll points out that an increasing number of people are becoming tax conscious and using the facilities of the club for accumulating money for the payment of taxes due at the end of the year.

The estimate shows the total distribution will be used approximately as follows:

Christmas purchases	42%	$147,000,000
Permanent s'w'gs & inv'm't	26	91,000,000
Year-end commitments	8	28,000,000
Taxes	12	42,000,000
Mortgage amort. & int.	5	17,500,000
Insurance premiums	5	17,500,000
Education, travel & ch'r'ty	2	7,000,000
	100%	$350,000,000

In the distribution of the Christmas Club for this year, New York State leads the other states with $83,000,000, while Pennsylvania reports $40,460,000. New York City's metropolitan area will receive approximately $57,000,000.

Pacific Coast Savings

The Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association through approximately 3000 branches in California is distributing about $4,000,000. The Bank of the Manhattan Company has about $2,500,000 ready for approximately 75,000 members enrolled at 68 offices in greater New York. The Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York have a total accumulation of approximately $1,100,000. The Roosevelt Savings Bank in Brooklyn will distribute $500,000.

The Trust Company of New Jersey from its several offices in Hudson County, New Jersey will distribute $625,000. The Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey in Jersey City, $350,000. The Fidelity Union Trust Company of Newark, N. J., has $650,000 and the Howard Savings Institution of Newark, N. J., is distributing approximately $500,000.

The Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia have $1,100,000 and the Corn Exchange National Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia will pay out approximately $835,000. The Industrial Trust Company will distribute through its Providence and other Rhode Island offices approximately $750,000.

To Renew Discussions With German Creditors

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Ray Morris, on behalf of the American houses and institutions which have been issuers of German bonds in this country, issued the following statement:

"The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been advised by the Reichsband that in so much as the time limit set for the present transfer moratorium expires on Dec. 31, 1933, and as the conditions which gave rise to the transfer moratorium still prevail, it is considered necessary to renew discussions with representatives of German creditors. A conference for such purpose has accordingly been fixed for Dec. 5, 1933, at the Reichsbank, Berlin."

To Act On Treasury's Refusal to Pay Gold

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 15

THE Treasury's refusal to redeem a $20 gold certificate was before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today under an order of Justice F. Dickinson Letts requiring Secretary Woodin of the Treasury to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay the gold.

Halsey K. Davis of New York, who brought the proceeding, said he presented the certificate to the Treasury Oct. 25, and was refused payment in gold, the explanation being that the President, under power conferred on him by the National Banking Act, forbade gold payments.

Failure to redeem in gold, Mr. Davis contended, was illegal under the Constitution.

Going Off Gold Standard Aid To Many Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—All the countries which two years ago in company with Great Britain dissociated their currencies from gold and thus secured some measure of reflation have benefited by this action economically.

This conclusion is drawn in the current monthly review of the Midland Bank, one of Britain's four leading financial institutions. The Midland Bank has collected detailed information regarding conditions in India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Scandinavian countries and Finland. It finds that recovery in each of these areas can be associated with lowered currency exchange.

"The main point which emerges from this survey," the Midland Bank says, "is that since our departure from gold, recovery has been steady and has been shared in, one after another, by those countries which, having themselves at different times taken the same step, have participated in the benefit of a monetary policy unhampered by more or less fortuitous bonds.

"The general average of commodity prices in the sterling group as a whole is now roughly the same as in September, 1931. This, taken by itself, is a disappointing result, since the average at that time was far too low and is still below the level which can be designated as sound, having regard to debt obligations, internal and external, and budget requirements. Yet how much more satisfactory is even this record than that of the gold countries, where prices have fallen by 10 to 20 per cent, intensifying their difficulties in many directions.

"There can be no doubt in the result, that our departure from gold has paid us already a handsome dividend: that it has enabled us to follow a monetary policy well calculated to induce a steady revival of business; that in consequence it has facilitated recovery over a very large part of the world; and that its benefits must in course of time extend to every quarter of the globe."

The Midland Bank's conclusions are strengthened by a statement issued independently by the Federation of British Industries, the leading association of manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

The federation does not believe in deliberate exchange depreciation but says that if the natural trend of events should bring a further fall in sterling or in any other currency there would be no cause for anxiety.

It finds the position generally such that even if there should be some modification of the French gold standard or a further appreciable flight from the dollar, Britain should be able to retain control of its own domestic situation.

Investor's Dollar Still Up 36 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Despite a slight decline in October, the dollar invested in average common stocks at the end of the first 10 months of 1933 had a purchasing power of 36.2 per cent above Jan. 1, according to the monthly analysis of the investor's dollar made by Administrative and Research Corporation.

During the same period, the purchasing power of the dollar held in cash decreased 12.3 per cent, as measured in terms of wholesale commodities, while the purchasing power of the dollar invested in average bonds decreased 7.3 per cent.

The following table shows percentage changes in the dollar's buying power from Jan 1, 1933:

	July 1 P. C.	Oct. 1 P. C.	Nov. 4 P. C.
Common stock dollar	+58	+38.4	+36.2
Dollar held in cash	— 6.2	—12.5	—12.3
Bond dollar	+ 4.2	— 5.5	— 7.3

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Earnings for Nine Months of Year Are Far Ahead of 1932

Income of 236 Industrial Companies Is Ten Times Greater

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Aggregate net income of the 236 industrial companies which thus far have reported for the first nine months of 1933 reached $183,400,000, as compared with $17,313,000 in the corresponding period of last year, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, adding:

"Earnings of 25 railroads amounted to $20,576,000, contrasted with net deficit of $1,430,000, while 29 utilities earned $242,742,000, a decline of 14.3 per cent from the $283,285,000 recorded in 1932.

"On the basis of nine months' returns, it is apparent that the improvement was fairly well distributed among the major industrial groups. Of the 23 industrial subdivisions on which three or more companies already have published returns, 13 were able to report totals on the black side of the ledger; 16 bettered their showing by increasing total net, by shifting from the loss to the profit column or by reducing their net deficit.

"Relatively, the most unfavorable showings were made in the electrical equipment and radio, nonferrous metals, oil and railroad equipment groups.

"Of 22 groups of three or more companies reporting for the third quarter, only five were unable to record aggregate profits (machinery, nonferrous metals, railroad equipment, steel and iron, and theaters and motion pictures). In each of these cases, however, the deficit was reduced, as compared with last year.

"Every industrial division succeeded nearly in bettering its position from that of the similar three-month period of 1932. The best relative performances were turned in by the automobile, chemical, oil, steel and textile trades.

"About 75 per cent of the interim reports have now been received, and the results as given above may be considered a fairly accurate guide to total earnings experience."

Japan Increases Export Business With Manchuria

Increased exports from Japan to Manchuria and the Kwantung leased territory during the first eight months of the current year more than offset the decline in shipments to China proper in that period, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Frank S. Williams, commercial attache, Tokyo.

Japanese export trade with Manchuria and Kwantung during the eight-month period totaled 187,750,000 yen, compared with 79,553,000 yen in the corresponding eight months of 1932, while exports to China and Hong Kong totaled 84,688,000 yen, compared with 93,543,000 yen in the 1932 period.

The largest increases in Japan's exports to Manchuria occurred in cotton textiles, cement, wheat flour and refined sugar.

Imports into Japan from both China proper and Manchuria increased during the first eight months of 1933 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the report shows.

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Nebraska Hailed Big Six Champion On the Gridiron

Third Consecutive Title for Coach D. X. Bible's Cornhuskers

Big Six Conference Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	5	0	0	83	7	1.000
Oklahoma	3	0	1	67	23	.750
Kansas State	3	0	1	46	9	.750
Iowa State	1	0	3	21	53	.250
Kansas	0	0	3	0	38	.000
Missouri	0	0	4	7	94	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 15—Again University of Nebraska is hailed football champion of the Big Six. The Cornhuskers, coached by D. X. Bible, won their fifth straight game last week, and step outside of the Conference for their two concluding tests. Defeat of University of Kansas, 12 to 0, cleared the last hurdle in the league.

This week-end Nebraska visits University of Pittsburgh in the hope of doing better than the scoreless tie which resulted from last year's meeting with the Panthers. The eastern eleven defeated Duquesne, 7 to 0, last Saturday.

Battle for Second Place

In a battle for second place University of Oklahoma invades Manhattan, Kan., to meet Kansas State College. These elevens have won from all Conference rivals except Nebraska. The Oklahomans marked up their third victory, 21 to 0, against Missouri, while Kansas State was defeating Iowa State College, 7 to 0.

Iowa State and Kansas meet at Lawrence, Kan., in the third Conference game of the period. Only one "Big Six" game will remain, that between Kansas and Missouri on Nov. 30. The Missouri eleven this week faces Washington University at St. Louis, Mo. The latter won a game, 36 to 12, from Butler University last week.

Coach Bible's Cornhuskers enjoy the distinction of being the first ever to win the "Big Six" title three times in a row. They are likewise one of the few teams in the United States undefeated and untied at this stage of the season. The hard-charging Kansas eleven gave them a problem for a while. This problem was solved by George H. Sauer '34, fullback. Midway in the second period he threw a 40-yard pass to B. N. Kilbourne '34, end, who then dashed 32 yards for a touchdown. Passes, forward and lateral, earned the second touchdown in the closing minutes of the game. With the ball on the 25-yard line Sauer tossed a short forward to Kilbourne, who looped a lateral to B. E. Masterson '34, quarterback, and the latter twisted his way over the goal. These three stars, working with a powerful line, should be able to give Pittsburgh a few anxious moments this week-end.

Oklahoma Beat Missouri

Oklahoma mixed its rushing and passing attack according to formula to beat Missouri, with R. L. Dunlap '34, quarterback, leading the exercises. He put over the first touchdown after 10 minutes of play, the result of a 50-yard march. Two flat passes caught by J. A. Harris '36, end, were a factor. Harris later caught a long, high pass and scampered over the goal line. L. I. Robertson '36, halfback, scored the third touchdown after M. R. McDannald '36, center, intercepted a desperate Missouri pass on the Tiger 14-yard line.

More formidable opposition will be encountered by the Sooners at Kansas State. The latter scored its lone touchdown early in the second period on a 55-yard procession led by the ramming, lunging and twisting of R. M. Graham '34, fullback, and Dougal Russell '34, halfback, star ball-carriers. Russell and O. C. Stoner '35, halfback, won admiration for their long, well-placed punts. The Wildcats are given an even chance with the Sooners. The latter were victors, 20 to 13, last year.

Iowa State showed improved defense in holding Kansas State to one touchdown. As a result the Cyclones approach the contest with the Kansas Jayhawkers with more confidence. Some improvement on the offense, however, is needed. Kansas beat Ames, 26 to 0, in last year's struggle.

Formerly Missouri could anticipate a victory over the outsider. Washington University, but things have been different in the last two years. When these teams met a year ago, Washington was the winner, 14 to 6.

Shaughnessy Plan Favored by Texas

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 15 (AP)—Meetings of the Texas League and the executive committee of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues paved the way for the formal opening today of the association's thirty-second annual convention. The first business after the association is welcomed to the city will be the report of William G. Bramham, Durham, N. C. president.

With most of the visitors on a fishing trip in the Gulf of Mexico, there was little talk yesterday around convention headquarters of player deals, but the executive committee of the National Association resumed its deliberations. Its members are Warren C. Giles, president of the Rochester Club of the International League; J. Albin Gardner, president of the Texas League, and Dale Gear, president of the Western League.

The Texas League, at its meeting, yesterday, voted in favor of the Shaughnessy playoff plan for the 1934 season, and determined, with settlement of issues at Fort Worth and San Antonio, to continue with the same eight clubs.

The Texas League's campaign will start April 17 and will close Sept. 9. The four clubs finishing in the first division then will engage in a round-robin playoff for the league pennant and the right to play in the annual Dixie series with the Southern Association pennant winner.

C. C. N. Y. Student Scores

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Emil Goldstein, a student at the College of the City of New York, won the opening tournament of the 1933-34 fencing season last night when he triumphed in the prep saber competition, held at the New York Athletic Club. At the completion of the round-robin, Goldstein and George Pillischer of New York University were tied for first place, and the former won the fence-off, 5 to 4. Five men competed in the event. Goldstein received the Dr. Graeme M. Hammond saber for his victory.

Macfarlane and Runyan Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 15—Willie Macfarlane and Paul Runyan won the annual mid-south best-ball golf title yesterday. The event was a curtain-raiser to the individual championship on the Pinehurst Country Club links today. Macfarlane and Runyan scored 68-64—132, which just missed the mid-south record of 131 made by Tommy Armour and Al R. Watrous in 1932. Play yesterday was held over the No. 2 course.

TAKE PART IN A DRAMATIC CLUB
REHEARSALS 8:00 P. M.
Y. M. C. A.
316 Huntington Ave., Boston

At the Sign of the Red

Foxy . . . I call it, these WEDNESDAY SELECTIONS

EVERY WALDORF MANAGER is sending me in his chosen selection for his daily "special." Of course these choices are made according to his knowledge of the popularity of that menu in that particular Waldorf . . . and, do you know, there has not been a "sour" choice yet. I am watching the results pretty carefully . . . to see if I was not right when we hit upon this idea of Managers' Month, and the plan to let each man run his store pretty much as he wanted to during November.

● Wise are these Managers! Each proposed menu that reaches my desk shows much thought . . . much care as to detail . . . and a knowledge born of long experience.

● So I suggest, when you go into your favorite Waldorf, watch for the sign reading Manager's Special for Today . . . it will be a good one . . . for each of these men is out to make a record!

● Many people in the neighborhood of the new Publishing House have a nodding acquaintance, at least, with Earle Greene, our manager at 226 Huntington Avenue, where we serve so many Christian Scientists, seven days a week.

● Mr. Greene's personality just fits him for that location . . . where his infectious smile, his determination to please and his thorough understanding of his job enable him to give the careful service I insist upon.

Earle Greene Waldorf Manager at 226 Huntington Ave.

The Greene Wednesday Special

BROILED SCOTCH HAM STEAK
Hot Pineapple Ring
Baked Potato
Rolls and Butter
30c

J. J. Curry
President

Those Good Waldorf Eating Places
If all places were like the Waldorf
there would be no need of Pure Food Laws

Senators Upset Maroons to Tie For Top Place

Detroit Beats Boston and Canadiens Win From Black Hawks, 3-1

National Hockey League Standing
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	0	1	10	6	4
Chicago	1	1	1	4	5	3
Rangers	0	0	2	3	5	0
Boston	0	0	3	5	13	0
Canadian Division						
Toronto	2	0	0	10	4	4
Ottawa	2	0	0	6	2	4
Canadiens	2	0	1	5	4	4
Montreal	1	0	1	5	6	2
Americans	0	1	1	4	7	1

Results Nov. 14

Detroit 4, Boston 2.
Ottawa 4, Montreal 2.
Canadiens 3, Chicago 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 15—The reorganized Ottawa Senators jumped into a tie with the Toronto Maple Leafs and Canadiens by scoring their second victory in the National Hockey League last night, def ating the Montreal Maroons. Earl Roche was outstanding in the victory, as he scored the locals' last three goals, two of them on individual rushes. The locals made the most of their chances, and were aided by a couple of "lucky" goals in the first period, while the Maroons missed chances in front of Beveridge and also encountered considerable difficulty in penetrating the local defense. Beveridge made a number of smart saves, having a total of 31 to 25 by Kerr. The summary:

Ottawa	Montreal
Touhey, Galbraith, E. Roche	Shannon, rw
rw, Ward, Brydson, Kilrea	
Weiland, Howe, Cox, Cook, c	c, Smith, Haynes, Robinson
Finnigan, D. Roche, Saunders, rw	lw, Trottier, Northcott, Duguid
Leduc, Shields, ld	rd, Wentworth, Graham
Bowman, Shields, rd	ld, Ayres, Wilcox, McKenzie
Beveridge, g	g, Kerr

Score—Ottawa 4, Montreal 2. Goals—E. Roche 3 and Howe for Ottawa; Kilrea and Brydson for Montreal. Assists—D. Roche for Ottawa; Duguid and Smith for Montreal. Referees—J. Mallinson and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 15—Canadiens scored their second victory in three starts when they defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 3 to 1, last night, but the game was much closer than the score indicates. Gagnon scored in the fourth minute of the game and it was not until 39 minutes later that they again beat Gardiner. During the absence of Conacher, serving a penalty, the Canadiens scored two goals, 26 seconds apart, and then held the visitors scoreless until within three minutes of the end of the game. Larochelle and Burke figured in two third-period goals, Larochelle scoring the first and each having assists on the second. Both goalies turned in clever games and each had 26 saves. The Canadiens' defense was slightly stronger than that of the losers, while both sets of forwards showed lots of speed.

Canadiens	Chicago
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw	
rw, Couture, March, Jenkins, Leswick	
Morenz, Lepine, Raymond, Riley, c	c, Gottselig, Romnes, Kendall
Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin, rw	lw, Thompson, McFadyen, Trudel
Carson, Burke, ld	rd, Abel, Conacher
S. Mantha, Bourgault, rd	ld, Coulter, Conacher
Chabot, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Canadiens 3, Chicago 1. Goals—Gagnon, Larochelle and Lepine for Canadiens; March for Chicago. Assists—Burke 2 and Larochelle for Canadiens; McFadyen for Chicago. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Too much speed by the invaders spelled defeat for the Boston Bruins on their home début of the National Hockey League season at the Boston Garden, Tuesday night, Detroit winning, 4 to 2. It was the third-straight defeat for the locals, who have yet to win a game. The Bruin veterans will need more time before hitting their regular stride. Johnny Sorrell, Red Wing left winger, scored two goals in the first period and Detroit was never headed from then on. The summary:

Detroit	Boston
Emms, Lewis, Sorrell, lw	
rw, Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw	
Goodfellow, Voss, Pettinger, c	
c, Barry, Stewart, O'Neil, Chapman	
Carson, Aurie, Wiseman, rw	
lw, Gracie, Ripley, Beattie	
Young, Foster, ld	rd, Shore, Jerwa, Davie
Evans, Buswell, rd	ld, Smith, Jerwa
Roach, g	g, Thompson

Score—Detroit 4, Boston 2. Goals—Sorrell 2, Carson, Goodfellow for Detroit; Oliver, Stewart for Boston. Assists—Wiseman, Emms for Detroit; Ripley, Lamb for Boston. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Big Six Conference

Nebraska		Kansas	
26-Texas	0	34-Warrensb'g T.	0
20-Iowa State	0	14-Creighton	0
9-Kansas State	0	0-Notre Dame	0
16-Oklahoma	7	0-Tulsa	7
26-Missouri	0	0-Kansas State.	6
12-Kansas	0	0-Oklahoma	20
		0-Nebraska	12
109	7	48	45
Kansas State		**Oklahoma**	
25-Emporia T.	0	6-Tulsa	20
20-St. Louis	14	0-Vanderbilt	0
33-Missouri	0	9-Texas	0
0-Nebraska	9	19-Iowa State	7
6-Kansas	0	7-Nebraska	16
0-Mich. State	0	20-Kansas	0
7-Iowa State	0	21-Missouri	0
91	23	82	43
Iowa State		**Missouri**	
14-Central	0	31-Central	0
18-Denver	13	6-Kirksville T.	26
0-Nebraska	20	0-Kansas State	33
7-Oklahoma	19	7-St. Louis	13
14-Missouri	7	7-Iowa State	14
7-Iowa	27	0-Nebraska	26
0-Kansas State	7	0-Oklahoma	21
60	93	51	133

Greenleaf Ties for Lead

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—E. Ralph Greenleaf climbed up into a tie for first place with Kinrey Matsuyama as he concluded his first half of the Greater New York three cushions billiard championship by defeating the veteran, Alfredo De Oro, 40 to 24, in 46 innings yesterday evening. De Oro, who has played one game in the second half, dropped to third place, having lost two, while the leaders have lost one each. The high runs were five for the winner and three for De Oro. In another second-half game, Harry Wakefield revenged himself for his first-half defeat at the hands of Joseph Procita by defeating him in turn, 40 to 25, in 51 innings. Wakefield made a run of seven to four as Procita's best.

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Single from $2 Double from $3

Challenge For British-American Cup Is Accepted

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—The challenge for the British-American Cup, announced on Monday in London, was accepted yesterday by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of Oyster Bay, which will hold the six-meter races on Long Island Sound the last week in September, following the America's Cup race, according to present plans.

At least one new six-meter boat is to be built, another is being designed and a third may be in prospect for the defense of the trophy against a group of Scottish sailors, J. Seward Johnson has placed an order for a new six-meter, while Herman F. Whilton, who won the Scandinavian Gold Cup in 1926, is reported designing a new six-meter for his own use, and is expected to build her for the trials next year. Mr. Whilton has been a successful sailor in this type of boat, but has never attempted to design one before.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club has dominated the selection of teams in the past, but, according to a statement, hope to draw entries for the trial races next year from other six-meter centers. The statement follows:

"While the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club has acted as the representative of the United States in the agreements for both the first and second series of the British-American Cup, "and will continue in the same capacity under the new agreement, it has so acted purely in a representative capacity, and entries for the trial races to select the American team always have been open to the members of all recognized yacht clubs in the United States.

"It is the earnest hope of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club that the American team to be selected this year will be widely representative of American yachting, and that entries for the trials will be received not only from the clubs on Long Island Sound and at Marblehead, Mass., from which entries have been received in the past, but also from the Great Lakes, the Pacific coast and the South.

"It is contemplated that there shortly will be appointed a British-American Cup committee broadly representative of yachting interests with power to select the defending team."

Plan Organization Of New Football League

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 15 (AP)—Professional football took a stride forward yesterday with announcement of plans for the organization of an American League patterned after the National Football Circuit.

The announcement by S. A. Godman, owner of the Memphis Tigers and a pioneer in Dixie professional gridiron activities, came as the culmination of a movement launched last January among representatives of interested cities looking to the formation of such a circuit.

The new league would be divided into Eastern and Western circuits, with Charlotte and Memphis as headquarters.

As outlined, the project includes besides Charlotte and Memphis, the St. Louis Gunners, Oklahoma City Chiefs, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Washington, Baltimore, Winston-Salem, New Orleans, Birmingham, Montgomery, Nashville, Chattanooga and Tulsa, as well as other teams in the South and Midwest.

Southeastern Conference

Alabama		Florida	
34-Oglethorpe	0	28-Stetson	0
0-Mississippi	6	31-Sewanee	0
18-Miss. State	0	0-N. C. State	0
12-Tennessee	6	9-No. Carolina	0
0-Fordham	2	6-Tennessee	13
20-Kentucky	0	0-Georgia	14
27-Virginia P. I.	0	7-Georgia Tech	19
111	8	81	46
Tennessee		**Auburn**	
27-Virginia P. I.	0	20-Birm.-South'n	7
20-Miss. State	0	19-Howard	0
2-Duke	10	6-Georgia T.	16
6-Alabama	12	6-George Wash.	19
13-Florida	6	13-Tulane	7
13-G. Wash'gton	0	7-Duke	13
35-Mississippi	6	27-Oglethorpe	6
116	34	98	68
Tulane		**Georgia Tech.**	
6-Texas A.&M.	13	39-Clemson	2
13-Georgia	26	6-Kentucky	7
20-Maryland	0	16-Auburn	6
7-Georgia Tech	0	0-Tulane	7
7-Auburn	13	10-No. Carolina	6
7-Colgate	0	6-Vanderbilt	9
33-Miss. State	0	19-Florida	7
93	52	96	44
Georgia		**Sewanee**	
20-N. C. State	10	0-Kentucky	7
26-Tulane	13	0-Florida	31
30-No. Carolina	0	12-Southwestern	7
13-Mercer	12	0-Mississippi	41
25-New York	0	14-Cumberland	0
14-Florida	0	13-Tennessee P. I.	0
7-Yale	0	14-Vanderbilt	27
135	35	53	113
Vanderbilt		**Kentucky**	
50-Cumberland	0	46-Maryville	2
0-Oklahoma	0	7-Sewanee	0
20-No. Carolina	13	7-Georgia Tech	6
0-Ohio State	20	3-Cincinnati	0
7-Miss. State	7	0-Wash. & Lee	7
7-Louisiana St.	7	7-Duke	14
9-Georgia Tech.	6	0-Alabama	20
27-Sewanee	14	21-Virginia M.I.	6
120	67	91	55
Mississippi		**Mississippi State**	
6-Southwestern	6	12-Millsaps	0
25-Miss. S. T.	0	0-Tennessee	20
0-Alabama	0	0-Alabama	18
7-Marquette	0	7-Vanderbilt	7
41-Sewanee	0	0-Southwestern	6
13-Clemson	0	18-Miss. Col.	0
12-Birm.-So.	0	0-Tulane	33
6-Tennessee	35		
110	41	37	84
Louisiana State			
13-Rice	0		
40-Millsaps	0		
0-Centenary	0		
20-Arkansas	0		
7-Vanderbilt	7		
30-So. Carolina	7		
110	14		

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	0	1	8	6	4
London	1	0	1	5	3	2
Buffalo	1	0	1	4	4	2
Syracuse	1	0	1	4	4	2
Windsor	1	0	1	4	4	2
Cleveland	1	0	2	5	9	2

Result Nov. 14

Detroit, 4, Cleveland 2, overtime.

Olympics Leading League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 15—Detroit Olympics went into first place in the International Hockey League here last night by defeating Cleveland Indians, 4 to 2, in a dull overtime contest. Olympics scored twice in less than four minutes in the extra period. Ronald Moffatt got three Detroit goals and Carrigan the other. Locking and M. Brophy scored for Cleveland. Reg Noble, veteran former National Hockey League player, appeared with the visitors. Albert Cox was loaned by Detroit to Cleveland for the game in the absence of Morris Roberts, regular goalkeeper.

Six Conference Contests Down For Southeast

Georgia, Only Undefeated, Untied Team, Meets Auburn in Big Game

Southeastern Conference Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agst.	P.C.
Georgia	2	0	0	40	13	1.000
Alabama	3	1	0	50	6	1.000
Vanderbilt	2	2	0	50	34	1.000
Tennessee	3	0	1	74	24	.750
Kentucky	2	0	1	14	26	.667
Mississippi	1	1	1	47	35	.500
Auburn	1	0	1	19	23	.500
Tulane	2	0	2	60	39	.500
Georgia Tech	2	0	3	47	36	.400
Florida	1	0	3	44	46	.250
Louisiana St.	0	1	0	7	7	.000
Mississippi St.	0	1	3	7	78	.000
Sewanee	0	0	4	14	106	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 15—Before a storm there is always a lull and surely the lull of last week denotes a terrific storm developing for Saturday and in particular for members of the Southeastern Conference. With two-thirds of the season gone every member of the conference is anxious to maintain or better its present position and that is just what 12 members expect to do Saturday. For the first Saturday of the season each and every game will be a family affair within the conference, Florida having an off day.

For Georgia, Alabama and Vanderbilt it will be a great effort to keep clean their undefeated records and to keep in possession the Conference lead now jointly held by the three. For Tennessee it will be a chance to avenge the scoreless tie she engaged in with Vanderbilt last season which kept her from having sole possession of the then Southern Conference championship. Tennessee has only one defeat to mar her record in Conference play. Vanderbilt has not been defeated, but two tie games are on her record.

For Sewanee and Mississippi State it will be a chance for one or the other to gain a Conference victory. This game at S.arkville, Miss., will be a home-coming game for the home boys. Louisiana State, having so far engaged in only one Conference game and that a 7-to-7 tie with Vanderbilt, will also be looking for her initial victory at the expense of Mississippi in a game to be played at Baton Rouge, La.

Auburn vs. Georgia

Auburn, sporting a .500 average by virtue of one victory and one defeat, will be out to improve her standing and again mingle with the leaders, at the expense of the nominal conference leader, Georgia. Auburn was the victor last year by a score of 14 to 7; but just now it looks as though Georgia, with her unblemished record and her countless reserves is headed for national recognition, and it is asking just a little too much of Auburn to take this game. Nevertheless, Auburn has not failed to score in 20 successive games and an upset here would not be an outstanding shock.

Tulane receives Kentucky at New Orleans and now that she is in a winning stride, Kentucky will have to be very much improved if she is to prevent Tulane from repeating her 6-to-3-victory of last year. Don Zimmerman '33, who made that magnificent run for a Tulane touchdown last year, is gone; but Ralph Kercheval '34, one of the very finest backs in the South and the man who kicked the field goal for Kentucky last year in this game, is back and kicking just as well as ever and as long as he is in the game, Kentucky will be a threat.

Along with the Vanderbelt-Tennessee and the Auburn-Georgia games, the Alabama-Georgia Tech game at Atlanta takes top ranking in games for this Saturday. Last year Alabama had one of her most powerful teams only to have Tech spring the surprise of the year when she won by a score of 6 to 0. Alabama playing now as she hasn't played for several years, looks just too strong for Tech.

With the race in the conference as close as it is and with the leaders battling strong teams from the bracket below it is highly possible that Saturday night will find the race more scrambled than ever. What a race it is!

Tennessee Beats Mississippi

Results of Saturday's games show that it was an all favorites' day, with each and every favorite riding through to an earlier predicted victory. One team, Mississippi, by losing to Tennessee, 6 to 35, was dropped from the position she held the week previous as a co-leader of the Conference and also from her standing as one of the major undefeated teams of the nation.

Tulane likewise surprised her admirers when after a scoreless first half she went out to run up a five-touchdown victory over Mississippi State during the last half. Vanderbilt won her thirty-first victory against nine defeats at the hands of Sewanee in a rivalry that began in 1891, by a score of 27 to 14. Alabama, starting a team of shock troops, showed even greater power than her most earnest admirer expected when she held Virginia P. I. without a first down during the whole game and herself made four touchdowns and a safety to coast in on a 27-to-0 score.

Auburn left most of her regulars on the bench in winning as she pleased, a home-coming game by a score of 27 to 6 from Oglethrope. Georgia Tech qualified herself for national honors in winning 19 to 7 from Florida with passes directly leading to all scores. Georgia, in the lone intersectional game by a conference team, classed herself with the immortals when she defeated Yale by a 7-to-0 score at New Haven and became the only team outside of Harvard ever to defeat the Elis four times in a row. Louisiana State had an open date and Kentucky went outside of the conference to play an interconference game when she defeated Virginia M. I. of the Southern Conference by a score of 21 to 6.

Second Successive Title

MAYVILLE, Mo., Nov. 15 (AP)—The Northeast Missouri Teachers of Kirksville won their second consecutive Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association football title here recently and completed a clean sweep of their Conference opponents by defeating the Northwest Missouri Teachers, 18 to 0. The champions are undefeated so far this year, numbering the University of Missouri among their victims.

Tranter Surprises By Beating Hart In Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Two surprises developed in the national fall scratch squash tennis tournament at the Columbia University Club, when the third round was played, yesterday.

First, one of the seeded list, William J. Hall, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, No. 11, was eliminated by Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, No. 14, in straight games.

But an even greater surprise came when Sefton Tranter Jr., of the New York Athletic Club, who graduated from class B by winning the title in that class last spring, defeated Frank C. Hart, another Crescent player, who stands well ahead of him in the ranking. Trantor had advanced by the default of Frank A. Sieverman Jr., his club mate, but had not been expected to give Hart any kind of the battle on their records.

Owing to team matches scheduled for today, the fourth round will be played tomorrow, with the final set for next Monday, due to the attendance of many of the players at football games on Saturday.

Milton Baron, City A. C., defeated R. W. Hill, Bayside Tennis Club, 15—5, 15—2.

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York A. C., defeated Frank C. Hart, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—8, 15—4.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated William J. Hall, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—15, 15—13.

Frank R. Hanson, Columbia University Club, defeated Harold Ablowich, City A. C., 15—1, 15—2.

F. Berry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated Carl T. Donner, Princeton Club, 17—14, 15—7.

R. M. Kirkland, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated Gardner Hirons, Columbia University Club, 15—10, 15—10.

Leonard S. Green, City A. C., defeated Frank A. Sieverman 3d, New York A. C., 15—15, 15—6.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, defeated J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—12.

Herbert Jaques Renominated

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Herbert Jaques of The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., has been renominated for the presidency of the United States Golf Association, it was announced here yesterday by the 1933 nominating committee, headed by William C. Fownes Jr., former president of the association. According to the report there will be few changes in the personnel for the coming year. John G. Jackson of the Deepdale Golf Club and Prescott S. Bush of the Round Hill Club, vice-presidents, have been renominated, as has A. M. Reid of the St. Andrews Golf Club, the association secretary. H. W. Pierce of Boston and the Essex County Club, appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of treasurer caused by the passing of Charles H. Sabin, has been nominated to fill the post for 1934. Morton G. Bogue of the National Golf Links of America will take the place of Livingston Platt as counsel.

Gamecocks Have Fine Record

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15 (AP)—The University of South Carolina, which ended its Southern Conference football season undefeated, has not lost a game in any major sport to a Conference opponent since the organization was divided last December. The Gamecocks won the basketball championship, going through the regular season unbeaten by a Conference rival and then winning the tournament at Raleigh. Clemson was their only league opponent in baseball, but South Carolina swept the series.

Armour Signs New Contract

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP)—Tommy Armour has been signed to a new three-year contract as golf professional at the Medinah County Club, Chicago. The "Silver Scot" came to the club last year and was given a long contract in recognition of his popularity after one of the club's most successful seasons, officials said.

George Kelly Wins National Billiard Title

Is First Player to Hold This Pocket Billiard Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 15—George Kelly of Philadelphia holds the honor of being the first United States national champion at pocket billiards. He won this victory by his defeat of William Mosconi, also of Philadelphia, in the final game of the three-way-tie playoff, by the score of 125 to 98 in 29 innings. Kelly had a high run of 33 to a 28 for Mosconi. In their previous meeting during the 45-game schedule Mosconi downed Kelly 125 to 102 in 24 innings.

Kelly threw the three leaders into a tie on Monday night when he defeated Charles Seaback, Astoria, N. Y., 125 to 6 in 2 innings, at the same time tying the world's best-game record of 2 innings and coming within one point of equaling the high run record of 126, both set by E. Ralph Greenleaf in Detroit in 1929.

In the first two games of the play-off, Mosconi downed Seaback 125 to 72 in 21 innings and Kelly also defeated Seaback 125 to 80 in 16 innings. Mosconi finished in second place, while Seaback took third money. This trio will meet with seven other pocket-billiard stars to decide the world's championship in Chicago starting Dec. 4.

Last night's deciding game was marked by considerable safety play in the early innings. At the end of the eighth inning, Kelly had run 5, but was charged with four scratches and the score at that time stood Kelly 1, Mosconi 2 minus. The young Italian, however, gathered a 17, 28, two 3s, a 14 and a 23 in the next six times at the table to take the lead at 88 to 27.

With the exception of his high run of 33 in the fifteenth inning Kelly remained practically helpless until the twenty-seventh, when he registered a 15 and then a 23 in the twenty-eighth to tie the score at 98 when Mosconi failed in his half of the twenty-eighth. Kelly won the game with an unfinished run of 27 in the final frame.

Cubs Release Two Players

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have released outright two young players, who once were figured to star within their ranks. Harry Taylor, a first baseman obtained from Seattle in 1931 at a reported price of $50,000, was released outright to the Cubs' farm at Albany of the International League. Outfielder Mike Kreevich, obtained from Des Moines of the Western League in 1931 and who played on the Cub farms at Los Angeles and Albany during the past two years, was released to Kansas City.

Annual Tourney Canceled

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 15 (AP)—The International Bowling Association, which celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last year, will not have a 1934 tournament. Secretary J. L. Rounds announced recently that improvement in general business conditions would be awaited before the meets were resumed. They have been held in St. Paul and Minneapolis in alternate years.

Farley Gives Jobs For Zealous Work In Fall Elections

Hires 'Loyal' Party Men Faster Than Douglas Can Fire Rivals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — Postmaster-General James A. Farley gave the political plum tree a lusty shake today. Anxious job hunters awaited the good or bad news as it appeared that long deferred patronage distribution is to be virtually completed during the next two weeks.

First fruits were the appointment of two District of Columbia commissioners, posts eagerly awaited here since March 4 and queries about which have come to be the standing joke of President Roosevelt's press conferences. He appointed to the two posts Mr. George E. Allen, manager of a large Washington hotel, and Mr. Melvin Hazen, well-known surveyor and engineer. Next expected major appointment will be a collector of internal revenue in the New York district.

The props which have held the tree steady for months while mouths watered vainly beneath were removed after the recent elections and the "plum trust" has been hastily bringing lists up to date for the last big shaking. Not many will be left when it is over, according to reliable information at the Post Office Department.

The chief patronage dispenser of the Administration will himself celebrate the end of his big job with a trip to Europe, which will begin just as soon as he has shaken down the last ripe fruit. With Mrs. Farley he hopes to find some relief from American job hunters in the Old World capitals.

No secret has been made at Farley headquarters of the fact that patronage was being held up until after the off-year election to stimulate Democratic zeal. Now they are over and only the very greer plums will be saved for the next congressional elections still a year away.

Mr. Farley has placed more Democrats in new jobs than economy forces have been able to eliminate. While Budget Director Lewis Douglas was steadily paring the old departments and turning civil service employees on the street, Mr. Farley's able assistants have poured their own partisans into the new relief agencies.

Up to the first of October 145,118 had been laid off—a commendable economy record itself. But Mr. Farley is ahead in the race with 148,058 placed during the same time. What proportion of those laid off were civil service employees and what were Republican patronage is not known accurately.

Cardinals Trade Wilson

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 15 (AP)—Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis Cardinals, announced today that his club had traded Jimmy Wilson, catcher, to the Philadelphia National League club for Virgil Davis, catcher, and Clarence Delker, infielder. Rickey declined to say whether there was a cash consideration.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 18

Art, Antiques and Decorations
Annual Fall Number

Every Saturday throughout the year The Sun publishes one or more pages devoted to art, antiques and interior decorations. . . . They are edited by Charles Messer Stow and Henry McBride, two outstanding authorities, and are read each week by many thousands of cultured men and women.

On Saturday, November 18, The Sun will issue its annual fall Art, Antiques and Interior Decorations Number. It will contain a wealth of valuable information and interesting reading on a wide variety of subjects . . . on works of art, antique and modern furniture and furnishings, quaint and beautiful things for the home

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C. S. M.

'German Christian' Church Repledges Non-Aryan Ban

Bishop Refuses to Yield to Win Coöperation of Other Protestants

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 15—Understanding between "German Christians" and other Protestant churches of the world will not be attained at the expense of the National Socialist religious body's surrendering its decision to exclude all non-Aryans from church offices. This is clearly indicated by Bishop Joachim Hossenfelder at Monday's annual meeting of the German Christians of greater Berlin.

After declaring that the Archbishop of Sweden had proposed withdrawal of the so-called Aryan paragraph for the sake of international understanding, Bishop Hossenfelder declared amid cries of "never, never," that already the order giving it effect had been sent to the highest church council. The Bishop of Chichester in England has also written to the Reichsbishop, Dr. Ludwig Müller, to the same effect as the suggestion of the Archbishop of Sweden.

A resolution was also passed later by the meeting to the effect that the Aryan paragraph should be immediately applied by Evangelical churches throughout Germany without any diminution and that non-German Evangelical Christians should coöperate to establish a Jewish Christian Church of their own.

Bishop Hossenfelder in his address emphasized loyalty to race and nation and the necessity for breaking with everything un-German.

The German Christians' mission is clearly defined in their proclamation freely distributed at the meeting which leads off by saying: "Our first and most difficult mission is to see that German Christians are first fully and completely, in body and soul, National Socialists. If that is so it seems no great wonder to us that National Socialists should become German Christians with body and soul."

Later the proclamation continues that when Chancellor Adolf Hitler speaks "to us it is as though God himself spoke through him, as he did in times past through Luther to our people, and to the world of today still speaks."

A prominent speaker demanded exclusion of the Old Testament as a book for religious purposes, while a further resolution carried by the meeting demanded that the State Church, which is the church of the German people, should be free from all things un-German in service and confession, especially the Old Testament with its idea of morality based upon the idea of recompense.

Another order affecting non-Aryans has just been published by the Minister of Justice. Non-Aryans or persons antinational in outlook will henceforth be prohibited from becoming paid judges or magistrates, or jurymen in criminal cases.

Kansas City Pilot Observes Four Years of Daily Flights

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. John D. Brock

He Has Visited Every State in the Country By Air.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15—Four years of a flight a day, or 1461 consecutive days when he has flown at least once, were completed today by Dr. John D. Brock, Kansas City's widely known sportsman pilot, who has only one year to go to reach the halfway point in the 10-year mark set as his goal.

These daily flights have taken Dr. Brock to every state in the nation. Last summer he made a tour of state capitols. Each daily flight is written in his log book with the names of the persons who witnessed the flight. Snow, sleet, high winds and fog have failed thus far to mar his daily record.

To celebrate his four-year mark a program is being carried out today which includes flights to four states by Dr. Brock, accompanied by air corps reserve craft, members of the Propeller Club of Kansas City, and other fliers.

On each anniversary flight marking another milestone in Dr. Brock's record-establishing string, Mr. H. F. McElroy, city manager, has accompanied him. Dr. Brock and Judge McElroy have an engagement from one year to the next and the fourth anniversary was no exception.

Today's program called for a flight from Kansas City to Topeka; from Topeka to Lincoln and then on to Des Moines for a night stop. Dr. Brock's flights were started originally to prove the adaptability of the middle west climate to year-round flying. Although there have been days when snow and fog halted the transport planes, nothing has halted the Kansas City flier, whose plane has been taken up even if only for a short flight.

Boston Art Notes

Architectural Club

A Rotch Fellow, Mr. Carney Goldberg, is exhibiting plans, sketches, reconstructions and water colors at the Boston Architectural Club. The three plans are shown which Mr. Goldberg submitted as an envoi at the termination of his European travels.

His choice for study is a very distinguished one; it consists of the plan of an old synagogue at Worms, Ger., as it looked before 1500. The architectural plan is interesting in view of the fact that the Romanesque style was adapted. Synagogues, having never found a racial idiom of design, have always borrowed from the styles of their environment. The result is one of variety, with examples such as the Old Synagogue at Prague done in peculiarly Czechish Gothic manner, and the synagogue at Toledo, Spain, quite in the exotic Moorish mode.

Mr. Goldberg found in Rome an amusing relic of its rich architectural past, a monument built by one Marcus Vergilius, baker-by-trade, in the ancient Roman days. Marcus erected this monument using the cylindrical dough mixers as decorations. They are seen lengthwise and width-wise, and together contrive a façade which is peculiarly modern in its functional character. The third plan is that of the Chapel of St. Nicholas at Avignon.

The large display of water colors exhibits the architect's delight in wandering over Europe, discovering innumerable enchantments amongst the old churches and weather-beaten homesteads.

City Club

"Camera Paintings" is the descriptive title of the current show at the Men's City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. The exhibits have been made by a special process developed by the brothers, Herbert C. and J. Henry White.

Many spots of beauty and sanctuary have been photographed and carefully colored to give the onlooker a complete visual image of Chinese splendor in sacred monuments and objects of devotion. The process, we are told, is complicated, and Chinese painters were hired to apply the colors. The general effect is one of carefully tinted photography.

D. A.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Massachusetts

Beverly: Briscoe School Hall, 3 p. m., Nov 19.

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):

Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Roslindale and West Roxbury: Washington Irving School, Poplar Street, Roslindale, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Everett: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 19.

Methuen (auspices First Church, Lawrence): Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Northampton: High School Hall, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (First Church): Vernon Room, Haddon Hall, Boardwalk and North Carolina Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

Morristown: Morristown High School Auditorium, Early Street and Atno Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

Paterson (First Church): Auditorium, Public School No. 13, East Twenty-third Street and Fourteenth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

New York

Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, Pershing Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 23.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Embassy Theater, 28 North Ninth Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

Oil City: Carnegie Library, 8:15 p. m., Nov 20.

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Philadelphia (auspices First Church, Elkins Park): Erlen Theater, Nineteenth and City Line, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 19.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Nov. 19

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m., W9XAA, 43.34m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

NEW YORK—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m. and W8XK, 13.52 and 19.72m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

TULSA, Okla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KVOO, 1140kc-263m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Theaters

"The Children's Tragedy"

The Apprentice Theater last night presented, at Shady Hill School, Cambridge, "The Children's Tragedy," a play in three acts by Karl Schönherr, translated and directed by Eleanor Flexner. The performance will be repeated in Lee Auditorium, Boston Young Women's Christian Association, tonight, when Ferenc Molnar's "Still-Life" will be added to the bill.

The Apprentice Theater was born of Miss Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theater in New York. Modest in its present claims, it is ambitious for the future. It consists of 11 young actors and three directors who plan to live and work together for several years for the purpose of building a permanent company somewhat along the lines of the Moscow Art Theater, the Abbey Players or the Vieux-Colombier. During the period of growth they do not expect "success." They merely offer "rehearsal - performances" against stylized backgrounds, without costume or makeup. It is one of the hopes of the group that through its activities a new school of American dramatists will be developed. While awaiting this development, the group is using foreign plays.

In its present accomplishment the Apprentice Theater is at least an interesting experiment, not without promise. Schönherr's play is a fascinating study of the demoralizing effect upon three adolescent children of a "triangle" involving their parents. Only the children appear. The piece is extraordinarily effective in realizing the characters not only of the children but of the unseen players. It is tightly constructed and of cumulative power. The rôles were taken last night by Mr. Norman Lloyd, Miss Margaret English and Mr. Henry Green. Of these, Mr Lloyd had succeeded best in getting inside the character he represented The experiment being made by this group is worth watching. L. A. S.

"The Past of Anne Shrieves"

Copley Theater—Capt. V. E. Sutton-Mattocks presents the Countess Rosanska in "The Past of Anne Shrieves," by William M. Blatt. Begining Nov. 14, 1933.

It would hardly be fair to judge the players at the Copley by their presentation yesterday evening of "The Past of Anne Shrieves." A producer's note in the program states that the play is built upon a true episode in the life of the playwright. First-hand acquaintance with facts does not imply ability to present them plausibly or dramatically.

The subject is not too pleasant, largely concerning the mistakes of two women of different generations From the fullness of her own experience the elder woman, Anne Shrieves, is able to counsel and help the younger woman when the latter also finds herself facing unwed motherhood.

The Countess Rosanka (Anne Shrieves) probably did as well as could be expected with the trite, melodramatic clichés the author gave her to declaim. A fair-sized audience accorded her a friendly reception.

W. R. M.

Union Pacific Revenues Off

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP) — Carl Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, reports that the system's October gross revenues were about 1 per cent under the like month last year.

Music

Vera de Villiers

Last night in Jordan Hall, Vera de Villiers, noted British contralto, sang for the first time in Boston. Kurt Ruhrseitz was her efficient accompanist. Mme. de Villiers chose some lovely songs, among them the "Lasciatemi Morire" of Monteverde, "Gia il sole dal Gange" by Scarlatti, "A Pastoral" by Carey, a group of Brahms lieder, some folk-songs, also by Brahms and infrequently sung, and to close a group by Rachmaninoff.

Mme. de Villiers disclosed a voice of richness and depth. A flexible instrument, evidently completely under control. Were she to eliminate a portion of the tremolo which at times hampers her in announcing a tone, the tone production would be well nigh perfect. But if the tremolo distracts the listener a bit, the excellent diction of the singer holds the attention. Seldom does a singer visit Boston whose diction is so satisfying. Nor does Mme. de Villiers find languages difficult. Apparently each is her servant. Unfortunate, with such attributes as hers, that she has not better perfected her breath control; but being a singer of discrimination, she will no doubt remedy this fault which at present places her at a disadvantage.

A large audience applauded her and recalled her for numerous encores.

G. M. S.

French Offer Olive Branch To Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

a clearer realization that past failures to put the Reich's relations with other powers on a better basis have been due largely to the fact that concessions have always been made too late.

At a meeting of the British Cabinet today the disarmament problem will be discussed and it is believed here that the probability of a return to the original draft of British disarmament plans is to be seriously envisaged.

Recent speeches by Prime Minister MacDonald are interpreted here as indicating that some such effort to satisfy the German demands for equality of rights is imminent.

Il Duce's Remarks Discounted

Reports from Rome that Premier Mussolini has declared the League of Nations no longer has any value since Germany, Japan, Russia and the United States do not belong are regretted here but are largely discounted as being chiefly for home consumption and also as indicating Italy's determination to obtain the Reich's return to Geneva. Mussolini, it is pointed out here, realizes that the Four Power Pact of which he is the author can only operate within the framework of the League and therefore he has no real intention of abandoning it.

There are reports current here today that Mussolini has tentatively proposed a diplomatic conference at San Remo and although confirmation of this is not obtainable it is admitted that such a meeting might provide a suitable setting for Franco-German conversations.

In Berlin, it is reported here, proposals are being prepared for submission to France as a basis of discussion. "Any concrete and precise proposition that is transmitted to us," M. Paul-Boncour declared in the French Chamber, "is certain to be welcomed and examined by us in the spirit always manifested in our negotiations with that great country (Germany), on whose relations with ourselves we realize the peace of Europe largely depends."

Need Not Be at Geneva

While remaining faithful to its friends and to the League of Nations, he affirmed that "France is at present everywhere ready constantly to converse." This is interpreted to mean that while direct negotiations with the Reich must take place within the framework of the League, they need not necessarily be held at Geneva.

"Nothing separates us from Germany, not even the Sarre," M. Paul-Boncour asserted in answer to Herr Hitler's statement that only the Sarre's return to the Reich stood between the two nations. The French Government, he clearly indicated, will make no attempt to influence the decision of the population of the Sarre which in 1935 must vote on whether it is to be French or German, or to continue independent under League supervision.

Like M. Paul Boncour, Premier Sarraut rejected the suggestion that France embark on a policy of military alliances, as well as the demand by French Nationalists that France refuse unconditionally any further reductions of its armed forces. France, he said, would find its security in the friends it would make by working for an agreement on disarmament.

Desire Is Identical

"I turn toward Germany to say frankly and firmly 'You say you want peace and an entente; that desire is ours also,'" the Prime Minister said. "We continue to desire rapprochement with a country which we wish neither to menace nor to humiliate nor to keep inferior."

The equality of rights which Germany demands, he said, France is willing to grant but only as part of a sincere agreement which contains at the same time equality of security for all.

"We are ready to converse but on two conditions," M. Sarraut concluded: "First, that these conversations remain en rapport with our international friendships; we want to talk before witnesses. We want also to know what we are going to talk about. There are the normal channels of embassies. Let the Reich Government use them. We hope Germany will prove its good will by returning to Geneva. As for us we shall stay there with or without her."

Dalhousie Law School Observes 50th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Dalhousie Law School, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the Empire, was observed recently when many graduates and distinguished sons, along with members of the past gathered at the Nova Scotian Hotel for one of the most unique celebrations in the school's annals.

Among the many present were such outstanding figures as Mr Benjamin Russell, Mr. L. P. D. Tilley Premier of New Brunswick; Mr Angus L. MacDonald, Premier of Nova Scotia, and the two former Deans, Dr. D. A. MacRae, now teaching at Osgoode Hall, in Toronto, and Mr. John E. Read, legal adviser to the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa.

In the 50 years the school has graduated 722 students.

Government to Pay For Cape Cod Canal Bridges

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The War Department said today that $4,600,000 allotted by the Public Works Administration to improvement of Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts, would be used to build a single-track railroad bridge at the Buzzards Bay end of the canal and two highway bridges near the villages of Sagamore and Bourne.

The railroad bridge will be of the vertical lift type with a span of 550 feet center to center of piers. The vertical clearance with the bridge raised will be 139 feet above mean sea level. The highway bridges will be of the fixed type with a span of 616 feet center to center of pier and a vertical clearance of 140.5 feet above mean sea level.

Dutchman Talks In Berlin Trial

BERLIN, Nov. 14 (AP)—The audience at the Reichstag fire trial was treated to a surprise yesterday by the sudden willingness to talk of Marinus Van Der Lubbe, the young Dutch Communist who has admitted setting the fire.

The inquisitive Georgi Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist who is handling his own defense, seized the opportunity for questioning Van Der Lubbe extensively. Presiding Judge William Buenger finally interfered, and told Dimitroff to be quiet because he feared the strain of excessive talking after the Dutchman's long silence would make him mute again.

Dimitroff agreed. Then he turned suddenly upon Van Der Lubbe and asked, "Why haven't you talked during the whole proceedings?"

"I cannot say exactly," Van Der Lubbe replied.

Dimitroff shouted excitedly, "Whom does he want to conceal with this silence?"

The hearing provided the audience another thrill when Van Der Lubbe answered the judge's question about where he had been on Feb. 27:

"With the National Socialists."

The audience's excitement ended, however, when Van Der Lubbe told the court that he meant merely that he had attended a National Socialist election campaign meeting.

Pittsburgh's New Mayor To Put His Desk in Lobby

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15 (AP)—Mr William N. McNair, Pittsburgh's first Democratic Mayor-elect in a quarter of a century, is going to have his desk in the City Hall lobby. His New Deal administration goes into effect Jan. 1.

"I don't want that big office 'way up on the fifth floor. I want to be right out there where everybody can see me," said Mr. McNair, adding that his desk would be accessible to any who wanted to reach him. He definitely put an end to reports that he would purchase a limousine. "What would I do with a limousine or a chauffeur?" he asked. "I've been riding street cars all this time and I'm going to keep it up."

Mr. McNair proposes a single tax plan, a five-mills tax on land to one on buildings. "This," he says, "would start a building boom and land owners would profit from their heavily taxed land."

Council of Churches Organized in Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 15—Establishment of a Massachusetts Council of Churches, comprising the merged Massachusetts Federation of Churches and the Massachusetts Council of Religious Education, will be formally completed late this afternoon, when Bishop Charles Wesley Burns is elected president of the new organization.

Other officers to be elected include: Vice-president, the Rev. Norman B. Nash of the Cambridge Episcopal Church; treasurer, the Rev. Carey J. Chamberlin, Baptist, of Cambridge; secretary, Mr. Carl Hempel, Universalist, of Boston.

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FARRELL'S MARKET
Prime Meats—Poultry
Fish—Oysters—Sea Food
215 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Mtclr. 2-6120

The Cecil Coffee House
LUNCHEONS—TEAS—DINNERS
Baked Goods Counter Open
10:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Homemade Pies, Cakes and Cookies
129 Watchung Ave. Tel. Mtclr. 2-8708

Montclair Tailoring Establishment
Do your Clothes need Remodeling?
My work is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
J. Braverman, 189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair
Tel. Mtclr. 2-2674

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb.
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled
Luncheons and Dinners Served
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair, Montclair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8464

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

SUPERIOR CLEANING SERVICE
Suits, Topcoats, Plain Dresses
$1.00
— HOLLAND'S —
587 So. Orange Avenue
Phone Es. 2-1610

CRESCENT LAUNDRY
"WE DESIRE TO SERVE"
Laundering and Dry Cleaning
"OF THE BETTER SORT"
HUmboldt 3-7200

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-7873
37 Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

THE ELY PRESS
CHAS. H. ELY, Prop.
Printing and Publishing
18 So. Day Street OR 3-5861

SCHMIDT'S
STATIONERY—BOOKS
TOYS—GAMES
350 Main Street

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
Daily deliveries throughout Essex Co.
239 MAIN STREET OR 3-2245
"The House of Complete Satisfaction"

J. SONNENSCHEIN
"Better Shoes"
Natural Bridge Arch Shoes for Women
WALK-OVER, FLORSHEIM, JOHNSTON & MURPHY SHOES for Men
230 MAIN STREET

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

A. W. BLUM
Dr. I. R. Silvers
OPTOMETRISTS and OPTICIANS
237 MAIN STREET ORange 3-2141

SOUTH ORANGE

HARRIET E. ACH
Complete Decorative Service
from the smallest accessories to the decoration of an entire home or room.
DRAPERIES FURNITURE
FLOOR COVERINGS LAMPS and SHADES
122 South Orange Ave. S. Or. 2-7945
1 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK CITY

PATERSON

"Say It with Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. Sherwood 8670 PATERSON N. J.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
LOUIS RUMANA, Prop.
11 CLARK ST. Tel. SHerwood 2-1540
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
GLEN ROCK CLIFTON
FAIRLAWN HAWTHORNE

PLAINFIELD

Central Jersey's Greatest Store
TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

PETER A. GUNDERSEN
Painting, Decorating and Floor Sanding
Phone PLFD 6-1350-M for an ESTIMATE
Skilled Workmanship. Up-to-Date Equipment—Decorating in all its Branches at REASONABLE PRICES

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits Expertly Repaired
Select your personal Christmas Cards now
317 W. FRONT ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-1701

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Metuchen, New Brunswick

M. E. WILLOUGHBY Florist
Bonded Member F.T.D. Asso.
401 Watchung Ave. Tel. 6-4263

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Tel. Hack. 2-0067
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL

R. G. RADIO CO.
175 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0043
Cunningham Radio Tubes
Electrical Appliances
Refrigeration—Radio

EMIL GEHM
Real Estate
General Insurance
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314

Vanity Beauty Shoppe
All Methods of PERMANENT WAVING
Difficult Hair Waving Our Specialty
189 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0072

RIDGEWOOD

WELTI'S O. K. MARKET
High Grade Meat
Fresh Dressed Poultry
Fresh Sea Food Daily
TEL. R. 6-0937 WILSEY SQUARE

We do our own
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
Grand Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
35 North Broad Street, Ridgewood, N. J.
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

GAS TIRES
H. C. DICKINSON
64 GODWIN AVENUE
PHONE RIDGEWOOD 6-0061
BATTERIES REPAIRS

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
120b EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridge 6-2792 Open Evenings

Harper Method Shop
Care of the Scalp
PERMANENT WAVING
ANNA H. SMITH Tel. 6-1911
6 E RIDGEWOOD AVE.

BELANUS COAL
Local Distributors of
BELL ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
SHELL FUEL OIL
Call R. 6-1040
11 PROSPECT ST., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

SUMMIT

PICTORIAL MAPS QUAINT
WASHINGTON'S CAMPAIGN
$1.50—Hand Colored $5.00
Send for illustrated folder.
BATTLE of SPRINGFIELD
Hand Colored $3.00
Etchings, Personal Greeting Cards
STUDIO OF
HAROLD C. THOMSON
107 Passaic Avenue, Summit, N. J.

WESTFIELD

AT ONE TIME
A trip motorcycle to 40 different places to get gas fire Battery, Lubrication Electric and Auto Service
Now we insist on everything in one place
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO. Inc
421-425 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1020

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
Phone 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials

Modern Jewelry Store Service
Brunner's
JEWELERS & OPTICIANS
206 BROAD STREET · WESTFIELD·N.J.

GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Fuel Oil
Phone Westfield 2-2102
Office and Yard,
517 North Avenue, Garwood, N. J.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

IF it's a question of "FAMOUS" SHOES and "FAMOUS" FITTING shop at the
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Store of Famous Shoes
319 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

New York Floral Co.
Opens one of the finest establishments of its kind in the State at
906-912 Hamilton Street
Let It Be Your Florist

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

Rebuilt Pianos
Grand and Upright
Exceptional Values
Steinway Representatives
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET Phone 812

CHESTER

FERRY BROS.
Expert Shoe Repairing
By REAL SHO EMAKERS!
YMCA BLDG. 7TH and EDGMONT

QUALITY FURNITURE
For Homes That Are More Like HOME!
H. FEINBERG INC.
Cor. 5th and Edgmont Ave., Chester
806-08 King St., Wilmington, Del.

D. SPRUANCE HALL
UPHOLSTERING
REPAIRING OF FURNITURE
MADE-TO-ORDER WINDOW SHADES
AWNINGS
RUGS, CARPETS AND LINOLEUM
22ND and UPLAND STS. Bell Phone 6615

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET

CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
We specialize in Choicest Cuts
PRIME MEATS
Home Made Sauerkraut
29 WEST 7TH ST. Phone 23-637

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE DEPARTMENT STORE
Gift Furniture, End Tables, Magazine Racks, etc., each $1.95

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS and
1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

M. LEE GOLDSMITH
Furniture—Interior Decoration and Gifts
6-6½ NORTH MARKET SQUARE

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue
(Continued)

MILK
Phone Your Order Now Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

READING

B. & J. SAYLOR
Meats and Poultry, Vegetables and Fruits, Delicatessen, Groceries, Fresh Baked Goods
Fourth and Penn Streets Tel. 625

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET

Mobilgas — Mobiloil — U. S. Tires
BLUE SEAL STATIONS
Reading, Pa.

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

SCRANTON

PITTSBURGH *Proof* Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

Mrs. Geo. K. Newbury
712 MAPLE LANE PHONE 196-R
English Mince Meat
25c per pound
Delicious at all times—especially appropriate for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. 2-lb. packages attractively wrapped for Practical Christmas Gifts.
By Order—Mince Pies—40c each
BOSTON BAKED BEANS—50c per quart
BOSTON BROWN BREAD—25c a loaf

SWARTHMORE

UPHOLSTERING
FURNITURE RESTORING
in all its branches
FRED J. HARLEY
ANYWHERE ANYTIME
PHILADELPHIA AND SUBURBS
Swarthmore 1441
Shop—27 Main St., Morton, Pa.
Res. 1839 J. Rutledge, Pa.

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
We appreciate the patronage of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
CHESTER PIKE and PARK AVE.
Swarthmore 1297

WILKINSBURG

CARRS QUALITY COAL
Penhurst 1600
Clean—Fine Ash—No Clinkers
202 Calwell-Graham Bldg. Wilkinsburg

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE. YORK, PENNA

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PAYING GUESTS

IN A LITTLE hillside cabin mid live oaks and beautiful mountain view a guest is welcome. KATHARINE CALVERT TRUMBULL. 1430 Wildwood Drive, Los Angeles. AL. 9651.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Dozal cleans, polishes stove and nickel trimming in one operation; in convenient, collapsible tube; no waste, no muss, no odor; rinses off hands easily; simple demonstration sells it; costs 10c, retails 25c; dozen other easy 25c sellers; liberal profit. WILLIAMS CORP., 335 Pine, Montclair N. J.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit; 21-folder $1 assortment—mostly parchments; you buy outright; samples on approval. WANDLESS, 6623 Ridge Boulevard, Dept. S-1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED for permanent advertising position. For five straight months our advertising business has shown a gain in sales over last year. Business men are buying advertising. We offer a good opportunity and a permanent connection to men of experience and sales ability. Our advertising is sold the year round to all lines of business. Line consists of art calendars with exclusive designs and pictures, business hangers, direct mail, blotters, greetings, announcements, fans, pencils and novelties both standard and special. Compensation on commission basis. Customer lists furnished. Territory protected. Have covered entire country over thirty years. We have one or more openings in every state. When writing give three references and your sales experience. THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO., Red Oak, Iowa.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

A NEW DISCOVERY—Green Gold Avocado All Purpose Cream—Deep pore cleanser, powder base, night. Send $1 for large jar. Satisfaction guaranteed. GREEN GOLD COSMETIC CO., 4614 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 70 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN, Arboretum section—New 5-room apartment in 2-family house; sun parlor, garage; convenient to trains and Huntington Avenue cars; reduced rent. 40 Hampstead Road. Jam. 4106-W.

OVERLOOKING Fenway, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway Street, Boston.

TO SUBLET for winter, a sunny, furnished apartment in one of Brookline's most attractive apartment hotels; 2 rooms, kitchenette, dinette and bath; references exchanged. V-21 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS., 15 Hancock St.—6-room apartment; hardwood floors, steam heat; very conveniently located.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AUTOMOBILES

GARAGES—Agents wanted southern counties for distribution new invention of proved value to car owners and transportation companies. HOLMES DUAL CONTROL, 213, Bradford Rd., Huddersfield, England.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOGNOR REGIS, "Rosemead," Victoria Rd.—For winter residence or summer holiday; ideal position 1 minute sea; hot and cold water all bedrooms. BLYTH. Tel. 966

BRIGHTON The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea central gas fires in bedrooms from 2½ gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER W 2 Good table, every comfort, cordial, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS
Individual Attention Given
Rest assured, that if you send your best pal here, he will be in loving care. Dogs collected from any reasonable distance—the LONDON AREA being included, for which only a nominal charge is made. BOARDING FEE (which includes DAILY GROOMING, EXERCISE, HIGH GRADE CEREAL FOOD AND MEAT) is from 1/- to 2/6 per day, according to size.
Write to
THE HARECOTE KENNELS, Tel. Northiam 103
MILL CORNER, NORTHIAM, SUSSEX
Pedigree wire fox-terriers usually for sale.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CROYDON Apply The Superintendent, 21 Woodstock Road Croydon Surrey Phone Fairfield 6474

DRESSMAKING

S. GREENLAND
High class dressmaker 13 St. Phillips Road, Surbiton, Surrey. Elmbridge 2892.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

FOR SALE OR RENT

SCARBOROUGH – Apartment or boarding house, North side; good position; good condition and good connection; £1200 or near offer. Apply Box M-2481, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FURRIERS

BOURNEMOUTH—Furs and fur coats beautifully repaired, remodelled to present styles; soiled or faded furs cleaned or dyed as new; coats relined £1-1-; recommended by readers. HARRIS, 26 Triangle.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PINNER, MIDDX., ENG.—Labour-saving, sunny, corner house; detached, freehold; 1-6 acre; 4 bed, 2 reception, bathroom, cloakroom; on bus route, 15-train service to London; near church, shops and schools; suit professional man; price on application to 28, Marsh Rd.

DEMI-DETACHED freehold house, 5 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen, scullery, 2 lavatories, large garden, £1050. 34 Stretton Rd., Croydon, Eng.

HOUSES TO LET

BICKLEY, KENT—Bungalow to let, 4 rooms, electric light, telephone, good garden. Apply 26 Burford Road

HERTFORDSHIRE, 34 miles London—Country cottage to let furnished; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms; 30/- per week winter months. Box M-2239, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

KENT—To be let furnished for 6 months at £1 weekly, charming bungalow, facing sea; 4 bedrooms, garage; or for sale. Apply TWO GABLES, Eastcote Rd., Pinner, Mddx., Eng.

OPTICIANS

AN opportunity arises for those who are at present under the necessity of using spectacles to consult Mr. N. Bryan-Jones, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, either at his own rooms or by appointment in London and elsewhere. Enquiries are invited at "Meadowcroft," Beach Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Peaceful, comfortable home, large rooms, gas fires; ½ minute sea-front, cooking under personal supervision MRS. ROBINSON, 12a Chesham Place. Telephone 1483

MIDDLETON SUSSEX – Guests received; pretty modern cottage, ½ acre garden, 2 minutes from sea. Box M-1688, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Opportunity for rest, study, change; garden, car; individual attention. Preston 3321.

SUSSEX—One or two paying guests received in delightful old-world cottage; every modern convenience, good cooking, log fires, opportunity for study; beautiful downland walks; £2.12.6 weekly. Box M-18, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TEIGNMOUTH—Sunny house, South Devon; 2 vacancies for guests; facing south and open sea; garden. Apply KINGSDOWN, Teignmouth, England.

POST VACANT

HAIRDRESSER—Vacancy occurs for pupil in old established business in Harrow; premium taken. Box M-2477, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SECRETARY required by Board of Governors of girls' school near London; must be competent accountant and able to take charge of executive matters on behalf of the Governors; Christian Scientist preferred; write stating salary required, experience and references. Box M-2402, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN seeks post as housekeeper or nurse companion; thoroughly capable and experienced. Box M-488, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA Sandringham Hotel ideal position facing sea sunny balcony good catering lift, night porter Phone Portsmouth 1863

ROOMS TO LET

TEDDINGTON, Middlesex, Eng.—Furnished bed-sitting room in small modern house; pleasantly situated near park, buses, and station (30 minutes Waterloo); gas fire and ring, electricity, bath, constant hot water; every convenience. MRS. BEVAN, 76 Fairfax Rd.

ENGLAND

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON
For FOOTWEAR of Every Description
12 PALACE AVENUE Tel. 5686

N. BRAUND & SON
Drapers and Milliners
Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
22-24 Victoria St Est. 1883 Tel. 5615

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

T. L. Harding & Sons
IRONMONGERS
ELECTRICAL, HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
10-16 Market St. Phone 2279

J. TAYLOR & SON
Phone 3233 16 FOR HILL ROAD
GENERAL IRONMONGERS
Electrical & Sanitary Engineers
Plumbers & Gas Fitters
Radio Engineers Builders & Decorators
"Promptness with Cheapness"

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Maison Stephens et Cie Ltd.
66 Union St., Torquay Phone 2609
77 Fore St., Brixham Phone 99

Tel 4080
CASTLE GARAGE (TORQUAY) LTD.
NEAR CASTLE CIRCUS
Any make NEW CAR supplied
Part Exchanges Deferred Terms.
EFFICIENCY AND SERVICE

H. CRUSE
Builder and Decorator
WE CAN BUILD YOU A HOUSE AND DO REPAIRS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
173 Windsor Road Phone 3534

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
(Late L. Phillips)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
68 and 69 FLEET STREET Phone 2337
Shoe fitting by X-RAYS
Agent for JAEGER All-Wool Clothing

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 REDDENHILL ROAD 7 FORE ST.
BABBACOMBE ST. MARY CHURCH
Tel. 7130
Also Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe

Wellswood Laundry
WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
Vans deliver and collect in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot.
PHONE 2818

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY
(Continued)

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
AUTUMN and WINTER FASHION DISPLAYS
in All Departments
4a, 5 and 6 Strand

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
Jeweller and Silversmith
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

DORSET

POOLE AND DISTRICT

WALTERS' GARAGE
All makes of cars supplied.
Repairs by expert mechanics.
Car Painting and Renovating
Exide Batteries for Cars and Wireless
Bournemouth Road, Parkstone Tel. 705

Hewett & Hewett
FROM GIEVE, BOND STREET, W
Tailor for Ladies and Gentlemen
BURBERRY Agents
Station Approach, Parkstone Tel. 829

ESSEX

COLCHESTER

Cullingford & Co. Ltd.
THE FOUNTPEN HOUSE
155-156 HIGH STREET
Printers, Stationers, Account Book Makers, Relief Stampers, Fountpen Experts, Librarians, etc. Phone 3213

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

CHARLES Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers
44/47 BROADMEAD
Phone 25670 Established 1860
Bristol
Offer to Those Who Find Purchase Out-of-Income
A convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed

Leather Goods
BRACHER'S
NORTH STREET (Stokes Croft)
40 QUEEN'S ROAD, CLIFTON
66 and 68 Bedminster Parade, Bristol
and
THE HAYES, Cardiff

FASHION in WINTER COATS
Winter Frocks and Dance Dresses
Fur Coats and Furs
Choose your Winter Outfit from our magnificent copies of the successes of London and Paris. Rockbottom prices.
DOROTHY BELLAMY Phone 24309
13 BRIDGE STREET, BRISTOL BRIDGE

Taylor's in the Green
BRISTOL
Early Novelties
On Show in Furnishing Department make EXCELLENT GIFTS
CAFE, SECOND FLOOR Tel. 20225

PRINCES RESTAURANT
High Stret, Bristol
Entrance Marvleport Street
EFFICIENCY & ECONOMY
Open on Sundays 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The Shoes for Ease That Please
"THE SHOPS FOR SMILING SERVICE"
W. E. MASSINGHAM LTD
123 STOKES CROFT & 36 HIGH ST. BRISTOL

SCUTT'S
High-Class Grocery and Provisions
(With personal service)
CHELTENHAM ROAD Phone 45041
Motor Delivery all parts daily.
Crosse & Blackwell's Specialities, Empire Dried Fruits, Stilton & Cheddar Cheese, Wiltshire Bacon.

MARSH'S
Civil, Sporting and Ladies' Tailors
Every Garment Made on These Premises
86, 90, 92 Whiteladies Road, Clifton

J. H. WELSH
Dial 22855
for Picture Framing, Cut Glass, Pewter, Plate, *Toys, Christmas Cards and Calendars*
Extensive Range of Christmas Gifts.
67 CASTLE STREET, BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

CHELTENHAM

LANCE'S
JOHN LANCE & CO. LTD. CHELTENHAM
Fashion Specialists • General Drapers • House Furnishers

COAL
Best Quality at Lowest Possible Prices
E. KNOTT & CO.
COAL and COKE MERCHANTS
Phone 3175 5A NORTH STREET

FOR FOREIGN MAIL
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Selection Books Sent on Request
JESSE J. GILLHAM & SON
Telephone 2932 296 HIGH STREET

Advertisements from Cheltenham also appear on another page of this issue.

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
Late OKEYS
18 DEPARTMENTS FOR *FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING*
Commercial Rd (Ph 5000) Avenue Rd

THE RIGHT CLOTHES FOR EVERY OCCASION
Individual attention, moderate charges
Special fittings made to order and always in stock.
MADAME CLARKE
HAMPSHIRE HOUSE
THE SQUARE
PHONE 655

COLLENET & CO.
13 and 2A THE ARCADE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers and Perfumers
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Tel. 2016

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Departments
Fashions, Furnishings, Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing, Rest and Writing Rooms, Library, Golf School, Restaurant, Zoo, Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau—at
HANDLEYS
LIMITED—SOUTHSEA

TAILORS and Outfitters
for particular men and women
Rowe & Edmonds Ltd
55 PALMERSTON RD SOUTHSEA

GANGE'S
"The" Specialists in Correct Foot Fitting
119 and 105 Elm Grove, Southsea
60 London Rd., North End
Agents for MOCCASIN SHOES

VOLTS
The House for Shades and Radio
31 ALBERT ROAD SOUTHSEA

EDNEYS (TURVES) LTD.,
We can supply South Down turves 3 ft. x 1 ft. from 24/- per hundred, delivered. Ideal for hard wear. Estimates free for tennis courts and sports grounds
Phone 43. WATERLOOVILLE, Hampshire

KENT

BROMLEY

J. A. COLE Rav. 2802
63 MASONS HILL, BROMLEY

DISTINCTIVE TAILORING
Suits and Costumes to order from 5 gns
Tel. Ravensbourne 0528, 0529 0530

URIDGE'S STORES
27 & 29 Widmore Rd.
25 Masons Hill, Bromley
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
DECORATIONS Window Cleaning
Builders and Contractors
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Daily Features

Come Play

Five Hundred Ball

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR surprise party today is with Edward R——, who lives in Cleveland, Ohio. Edward has been with us on all our play-party flights and he enjoys playing our games in between times with his Cleveland friends. He hasn't any idea though that we're all coming to visit him today and I expect he'll be quite an e..cited young man when he catches sight of our plane landing in his own back yard.

Let's all hop in at once so that we can be off as soon as possible. As this is our first flight to Cleveland we'll want to see as much as we can. Even though we won't have an opportunity to go sight-seeing on this visit we shall probably get a lovely birdseye view of the city. Cleveland is really a very beautiful city with its parks and drives, and it is right on Lake Erie and lakes always add beauty to any city. Look up Lake Erie on the map and then locate Cleveland. There are several lovely suburbs quite close by too, and if we fly right along the lake we'll see one of their prettiest drives.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Harry Continues to Kick Until Some Player Scores 500 Points.

Isn't the water a lovely blue today? When the sun shines so brightly it looks all sparkly Aren't the trees lovely? That must be a park over there.

Oh, I can see our flag and how close it is to the park we have just been admiring! It will be nice to land so near by. That must be Edward playing out there with two or three other children. He hasn't seen us yet. Watch him carefully because we want to shout "Surprise" the very minute he sees us whether we have landed or not.

He's turning around now—Ready, children—"Surprise."

Here they come running as fast as they can. They want to be right on the spot when we land. They're quite excited to have us drop down from the sky like this.

Hello, Edward! Hello, children! Won't you tell us the names of your playmates, Edward? We'd like to be friends with them too. Evelyn, Raymond, and Harry. We are happy to know every one of you. Each week we add new friends to our ever-growing circle and we do hope it will keep on growing.

We'll use that soccer ball, Edward, for our game today. It isn't a soccer ball after all, is it? Well a basket ball or kick ball will do just as well.

The game we are playing is called "Five Hundred Ball." Harry can be our first batter or kicker. Stand right here on the kicker's box.

The rest of us scatter about anywhere we wish. The player up to kick, throws the ball into the air and kicks it before it touches the ground in front of the plate.

If any of the fielders catch the ball on a fly (before it touches the ground) they get 50 points Should they catch it on one bounce (after it touches the ground the first time) it gives them 25 points, and 15 points for catching it on the second bounce.

Harry continues to kick until some player scores 500 points. The game then starts again with the 500-point winner kicking. Points made before the change do not count.

This is an interesting game to play when there are not enough for a regular team game and it gives good kicking practice for more difficult games, such as Kick Ball and Hit Pin.

Our plane is ready, children. It has been a nice visit, Edward, and we are happy to have played with you and your Cleveland friends.

Come with us on our next surprise visit. Maybe we'll be visiting you or one of your playmates.

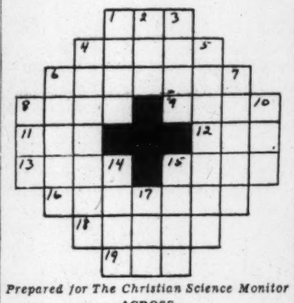
VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

[The "Come Play" stories appear each Wednesday.]

Riddles

1. Why is an orange like a church belfry?
2. What is it that you can keep even after giving it to someone else?
3. Why does a freight car need no locomotive?
4. When did George Washington first ride in a four-wheeled vehicle?
5. Why are fish usually considered well educated?
6. Can you prove that twice 10 and twice 11 are the same thing?
7. What is that from which you may take away the whole and still have some left?
8. What is the difference between a garden hose and a Chinaman?
9. What word of three syllables combines within itself 26 letters?
10. Why is the Fourth of July like an oyster?

Junior Cross-Word No. 30



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

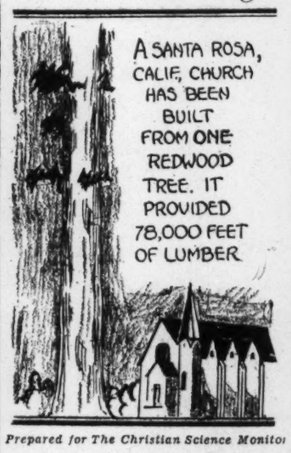
1—To wave.
4—Inheritors.
6—Whim.
8—Left.
9—Allowance for packing, etc.
11—To annex.
12—Title of address applied to a married woman (abbr.).
13—Remove.
15—To catch with the eye.
16—One who debates.
18—Pertaining to the sun.
19—No.

DOWN

1—Cried.
2—To ventilate.
3—Sand or gravel.
4—Manages.
5—To run with speed.
6—Surrendered.
7—Mistake.
8—Small mass of material used for stuffing.
10—Superlative ending.
14—Black.
15—Remain.
17—Winglike part.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

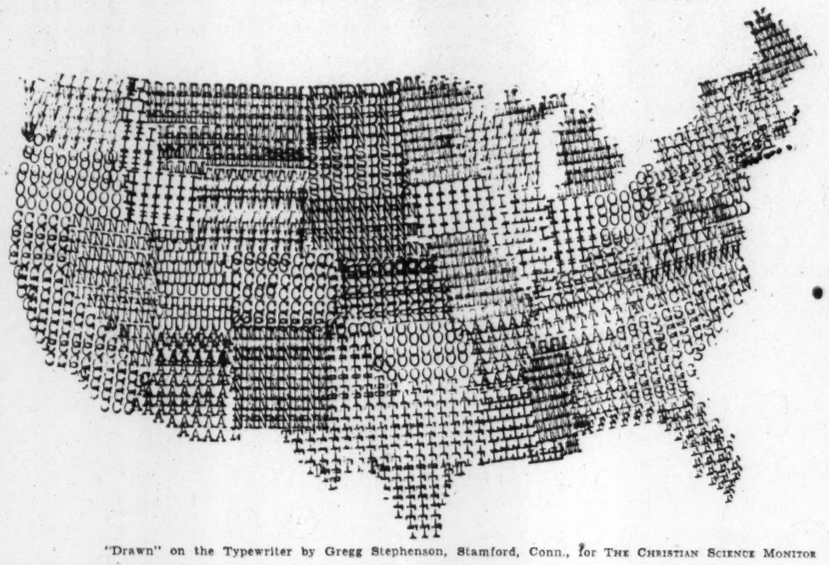
Selling Fudge

A very little girl wished to earn some money for a worthy cause. Her mother helped her in making delicious chocolate fudge. A few blocks from her home was a college. Each afternoon when the students were leaving their classes for the day, the little girl stood at the corner of the campus offering her candy at 10 cents a package. In this way the desired sum was obtained through her own efforts. Mrs. Kathryn R.

Plum Puddings

Plum puddings find a ready sale at the holiday season. Small puddings made in one-pound baking powder cans, and attractively wrapped, make acceptable gifts; and many people are glad to place orders for homemade puddings of superior quality. E. H. H.

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Gregg Stephenson, Stamford, Conn., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Our typewriter artist escorts us today into the realm of practical geography, portraying the states by their first letters. Not a bad map, if you ask us.

News About Newspapers

(The eleventh of a series of brevities compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

The term "yellow journalism" came from the famous "Yellow Kid" colored comics created by R. F. Outcault and George B. Luks for the New York Journal and World. A yellow dress adorned "The Kid of Hogan's Alley."

Godkin of the Nation condemned both the World and the Herald for their sensationalism in featuring the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, and for helping to bring about the Spanish-American war.

President Theodore Roosevelt in a special message to Congress in 1908 urged the prosecution of Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the World, for alleged libel in the form of an editorial concerning the "Panama Canal scandal."

Colored comics first appeared in the New York Sunday World.

Homer Davenport, the famous political cartoonist, was a member of the staff of the San Francisco Examiner under Hearst.

The International News Service was organized by Hearst in 1906, and the King Feature Syndicate in 1914.

The Scripps-McRae Press Association, organized in 1897, was the first press association organized to serve a chain of newspapers.

Between 1890 and 1900 the Associated Press became the outstanding news-distributing agency in the United States.

In recent years, consolidations have greatly reduced the number of newspapers in the large cities of the United States.

The first school of journalism was established at the University of Missouri in 1908.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TO BE angry, is to revenge the faults of others upon ourselves—POPE.

In Lighter Vein

Another Show

Comedian: "The last time I appeared in revue the people could be heard roaring with laughter a mile away."

Producer: "Really! What was on there?"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Chip

Wife: "Jimmy gets more like you every day."

Husband: "What has the little rascal done now?"—*Answers.*

Advice

Sergeant: "Did you shave this morning, Brown?"

Recruit: "Yes, sergeant."

Sergeant: "Well, next time you shave, stand a bit closer to your razor."—*Pearson's.*

—Humorist

Tailor: "What may I have the pleasure of doing for you today, sir?"
Customer: "I wanted to know what you do with your old wax models. You see, I'm going in for farming and I need a few decent looking scarecrows."

The Wrong One

Man About Town (to valet): "Did you cancel all my engagements as I told you to, James?"

"Yes, sir, but Lady Violet didn't take it very well. She said you were going to marry her next week."—*Tit-Bits.*

Our Sympathy, Professor

Scene—A classroom; time—11:58 a. m.; shuffling of feet, fidgeting in seats, audible grunts of "Aw, let's go."

Professor (wearily): "Just a moment, young gentlemen. I have a few pearls to cast."—*Capper's.*

That's All

"Has your wife changed very much since you married her?"

"Yes—my habits, my friends, and my hours."—*Answers.*

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Modernizing

The largest pontoon bridge in the world, located in Calcutta, India, is to be replaced by a cantilever bridge costing $8,300,000.

Education

There are 108 high schools for Negroes in North Carolina.

Bridges

Forty-one feet out of every mile in Arkansas's 9000-mile highway system is represented by bridges.

China Leads

China is the only country with an agricultural production having an aggregate worth greater than that of the United States.

Unexplored Territory

Utah still has hundreds of square miles of unexplored land.

Attention, Cross-Word Fans

"Aa" is the name of 10 rivers in Europe. The name is derived from the Old German *aha*, which is the equivalent of the Latin *aqua*.

What They Say

American Coöperation

"Leadership I have tried to give; but the great and most important fact has been the response — the wholehearted response — of America."—*President Roosevelt.*

Courses in Marriage

"It would seem that the need for courses on marriage and the family is so obvious as to make discussion unnecessary." — *Dr. D. Vaughan, Boston University.*

Leisure

"Our whole educational system has been aimed at action, leisure being merely a passing incident between two spasms of effort. The new day is gradually bringing before us the necessity for adjustment to this new responsibility of leisure."—*H. Lydenberg.*

International Police

"A world police force would be the best guarantee of security to the nations of the world."—*Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Girlivers' Travels"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla.

A YOUNG woman learned of a possible opening for a girl of her training in Florida, and she desired to apply for this position in person. Upon completion of her temporary work in Chicago, a way presented itself to do this. A girl friend was going to Florida via a midget car, and invited her to go along, sharing the expenses of the trip.

All went smoothly until they reached a point some 300 miles short of their destination, when the vest-pocket vehicle came to an abrupt stop. Efforts to start it again were in vain.

A driver of a fish truck going their way obligingly towed them to the nearest town, where an investigation revealed a broken part. This was serious. No service station in the region carried extra parts. Several days of waiting would not only add to the expense account, but would delay the very purpose of the trip.

The driver of the fish truck had remained to hear this verdict, and evidently considered himself more resourceful and neighborly than the offering of mere condolence could express; so he made a startling proposal: he would carry them—bag, baggage, and bantam—to their destination.

Procuring a couple of skids, he made short work of hoisting "Lilliput-put" into his truck. There he anchored it securely and told the girls to take their accustomed places, which they did amid hearty laughter of all present.

Thus in their own Tom Thumb "vehiclette," defying economic laws of travel and all ordinary usage, they completed their journey promptly and in good order, thanks to a man who proved that necessity, invention, and good will could mother a couple of girls through Georgia and Florida.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

173

During the reign of the Charles's the speaker continued the master of a boy's school bequeathed his property to those whom he thought were his friends

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Mr. Scroggins

Crystal and Silver

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS heard his good wife say "Dear, dear, dear," in a tone of voice which convinced him that the "dears" did not apply to him. He hurried to her side. She was leaning out of the dining-room window. He, too, leaned, which is what a Scroggins usually does when there is anything to be gained by it. "Look!" said Mrs. Scroggins, and she pointed to the Scroggins garden, just visible from the window. Scroggins looked. "I see, my dear," he said politely, "but what?" "But what?" said Mrs. Scroggins. "Only that the frost has nipped the last flower."

"Dear, dear, dear" said Mr. Scroggins. His tone of voice also was not the one he uses when speaking to his wife. "Let's go and see," he said.

"Just what I was about to say," said Mrs. Scroggins. In very few minutes, Mrs. S., bonneted and shawled, and Mr. S., high-hatted and caned, were bending over a brown stalk, at the top of which was what only the day before had been a golden calendula; but now it was a withered clump of brownish-yellowish weedlike stuff.

"Dear, dear, dear," said Mr. Scroggins. He straightened up and waved his cane back and forth thoughtfully. "It's an ex-flower," he said. Mrs. Scroggins straightened too, smiled, and shook her head. She fingered the ex-flower. "It isn't much to look at now," she said, "but it was nice while it lasted."

Mr. Scroggins smiled. He teetered back and forth, waving his cane. Something caught his eye. He waved his cane in real earnest and then pointed with it.

"Look," he said. Mrs. Scroggins looked.

"What?" she asked.

"Look," said her husband. And he pushed his cane close to a glistening bit of silver on the withered flower. "A crystal," he said, "and it's—"

"It's beautiful," said Mrs. Scroggins. "It's beautiful. It's bea—you—tifull!" The two elderly squirrels bent down again, not to look at the flower but at the frost on it.

"Why that's as good to look at as the flower was," said Scroggins. "It's crystal and silver."

"And see how it sparkles in the sun," said Mrs. Scroggins. She

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Look!" Said Scroggins

turned and saw a garment of frost on the green grass. "And look, there's a lot of it. Just as you say, my dear, 'crystal and silver.'" And the two squirrels gazed and gazed at the frost, with wonder in their eyes at its beauty.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Debunk (A. F. C. B.)—The correspondent, an Englishman, writes:

"I am not quite sure of the significance of the word "debunk," which has appeared once or twice on the editorial page. Please explain it in the Word a Day.

The correspondent might well be forgiven his unfamiliarity with this choice morsel of political cant — it has already leaped the boundaries of slang—for it is quite American. Lest this statement be regarded as an aspersion on the resourcefulness of political writers on the other side of the Atlantic, we hasten to add that they are already beginning to discover that "debunk," crude as it may sound, saves them many a verbal detour. How much shorter, and more to the point, it is than an ordinary equivalent: "remove misleading statements and rhetorical bombast"! They are realizing that "to debunk history" is just a terser way of saying "free history from the bias of narrow nationalism, leaving only the facts."

In tracing the word, we must take a mental journey back to the Sixteenth Congress. In the confusion of a busy session we see the representative from Buncombe County, N. C., arise and insist on making "a speech for Buncombe," a speech designed solely to win applause from his constituents.

It was not long before "buncombe" was applied to any insincere and bombastic political speechmaking. And the spelling was soon made to conform to the phonetic form of "bunkum."

"Bunkum" gradually dwindled to "bunk."

The next step was for some enterprising political writer to turn it into a verb—hence "debunk."

Riddle Answers

1. Because we usually get a peel (peal) from it.
2. Your word.
3. Because the freight will make the cargo.
4. When he first took a hack at the cherry tree.
5. Because they are so often found in schools.
6. Twice 10 is 20 and twice 11 is 22 (too).
7. The word "wholesome."
8. One keeps the lawn wet, while the other keeps the lawn dry (laundry).
9. Alphabet.
10. Because we cannot fully enjoy it without crackers.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

The Italian Way

SIGNOR Benito Mussolini is reputed to have said about Chancellor Adolf Hitler, "He is trying to do in ten minutes what it has taken me ten years to do." Chancellor Hitler is the man in a hurry. By comparison Il Duce is a tortoise. For instance, he has allowed the Chamber of Deputies to remain as if Italy were a parliamentarian state, whereas it is of course on its way to be a corporative state.

The corporative state is one in which the state is regarded more as a business corporation than as a political entity. It follows that its constituent members are workers rather than citizens. Representation is provided, after the fashion of the early parliamentary days, that is, on an occupational basis, which makes the system more or less like that of the guilds. Citizens are grouped in workers' and employers' syndicates, which unite in the all-embracing corporation, and this finally ends in the National Council of Corporations, of which the Premier is the head.

Here of course is the true parliament, or "talk-shop," of the Fascist state. The Chamber has existed on sufferance, as it were. Signor Mussolini has never lost sight of his goal of adding to the National Council every legislative cubit which he dislodges from the stature of the Chamber. But the procedure was to be accomplished with the "inevitability of gradualness," to adopt the motto of the Fabian Society. It is only of late days that the Premier has deigned even to clarify the legislative powers which eventually will be intrusted to the National Council.

Mussolini's Fabian tactics have been useful in developing sentiment as well as organization. At the recent meeting of the National Council, for instance, a demand arose for the obliteration of the Chamber. So enthusiastic were the delegates that, according to the reports, the Italian Dictator had to ring his bell repeatedly for order. Are we to infer that the democratic spirit in Italy has gone beyond recall? None can answer such a question categorically. But it is plain that the foundations of the anti-parliamentary system are being well laid. Even anti-Fascist observers in Italy are constrained to acknowledge that. While Mussolini has been creating organization, he has certainly been creating sentiment, without which, of course, the organization, no matter how soundly fashioned, could not work.

His progress sets in relief another innovation in Italy. The Government has just invited the public to subscribe to a state-guaranteed loan the proceeds of which will be used for the relief of private companies which find themselves in difficulties because of the depression. In a country given over to economic laissez faire, such a plan would, of course, be impossible. In non-Fascist (and non-Socialist) countries the government is a thing apart from business corporations. But in Italy the corporation in whose behalf the loan is solicited may be likened to a subdivision of the state. When this parallel is made, the innovation ceases to be a novelty.

Even so, however, in the United States, a non-Fascist state, both the Hoover and the Roosevelt Administrations have been engaged in socializing the losses sustained by private enterprise. The day when a modern government can remain aloof from the economic life of its constituent members has ended. It is realized generally that a political democracy cannot coexist with economic autocracy. The Italian way is to replace both with economic autocracy exercised by the state. In the United States an experiment is being made to discipline the economy within the framework of a democracy, an experiment which, if for no other reason, was the logical sequel of the socialization of losses which had already been authorized.

Price-Pegged Gasoline

MR. HAROLD L. ICKES, United States Secretary of the Interior, probably has already thought more than twice about his announced intention to establish a fixed schedule of retail prices and dealer differentials for gasoline on December 1. But he would be well advised, as administrator of the petroleum code, to give the subject several more thoughts before that date.

The administrator himself has said this part of his orders will go into effect only "if it is believed that on that date an emergency exists that calls for fixing of prices." But it may rationally be questioned whether any emergency can exist that will justify the exercise of price-fixing authority to increase the cost of such a staple commodity to some millions of consumers and the blanket prescription of profit margins over all kinds of retail outlets.

Independent oil companies and most of the largest companies as well have declared against price fixing. The Independent Oil Companies' Alliance declares numbers of small dealers will be put out of business if obliged to charge as high prices as the nationally established brands. Another group, the National Association of Trackside Filling Stations, presents a still more thorny aspect of the question. Shall they be forbidden, they ask, to pass along to the consumer part of the savings effected by shortening the distance from tank car to automobile tank? The order as it now stands requires there shall be added to the tank car price "not less than six and one-half cents per gallon," of which four cents is for the retail dealer.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, have just got through rejecting the demands of western farm groups, and even governors, for a price-fixing program in agriculture, where surely as serious an emergency exists as in even the chaotic oil industry. They did this on three grounds which would seem equally applicable to oil prices, namely, that such pegging is unenforceable, puts inefficiency on the same basis as efficiency, and penalizes the consumer.

Hitherto the Administration's efforts toward adjustment in both agriculture and the oil industry have been in the legitimate and worthy direction of gauging production to consumption. Mr. Ickes said in a recent address to the American Petroleum Institute, "We cannot by executive fiat control price without controlling the things that control price." If the things that control price are controlled, the prices will take care of themselves—and the Government will come out in better repute.

Keeping Liquor Off the Air

TO BROADCAST or not to broadcast liquor advertising finds its best answer in the decision of the Columbia system to bar "hard liquors" from its nation-wide network. Pressed by distillers already seeking time contracts, William S. Paley, president of that chain, has taken a stand which is a tribute to his sagacity as well as to his good taste.

State boundaries mean nothing to radio waves. But states that remain dry and forbid intrastate publishing of liquor advertising or the admission of outside periodicals which carry such publicity, should have the right to protect their homes from propaganda through the air for either hard liquors or beer.

Since average radio reception under favorable circumstances reaches distances up to 3000 miles, almost every station in the country might cover dry states, even if there were only two, and constitute a case for protest. It is in this respect that Mr. Paley shows his sagacity, for rather than temporize with legal complications he has sought to avoid them.

Moreover, he has made a sweeping bid for the support of the great majority of Americans, who are, as he states, a temperate nation. It is expected that the National Broadcasting Company will shortly issue a similar statement, since it has always tended to take the tactful side in issues involving the good will of the public.

This, however, does not solve the question of the individual stations. The large networks actually own only about a dozen stations, while more than 500 independent broadcasters dot the country. Mr. Martin Codel, editor of Broadcasting, says many stations are eagerly awaiting the new source of revenue that liquor will bring, but others, if they carry it, feel it should be confined to name or brand mentions without any attempt to sell the product, while many like Columbia will refuse to take any hard liquor advertising at all.

It has been suggested that liquor advertising be accepted, but put on the air only late in the evening when the youth of the country supposedly has retired. All such qualifications, of course, are futile in considering state boundaries. In fact, the majority of radio stations get their business because of their ability to reach a wide field of listeners.

The problems which faced the Columbia system and which it is seeking to avoid are the problems of all broadcasters, and it is apparent that the best policy would be refusal not only of hard liquor advertising but of all liquor propaganda.

Reaping Before Sowing

WITHOUT any purpose of joining an emotional hue and cry after the rich man merely because he is rich, the thoughtful observer may be permitted to ponder seriously the startling anomaly bared by the latest United States Senate banking investigation.

For instance, just how satisfactory an explanation could be made to America's 12,000,000 jobless that a profit of $12,000,000 was cashed in by a close corporation of several men in one deal which required no previous investment on their part? And yet that was the admission slowly extracted by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora from Mr. Arthur W. Cutten who, as a participant and manager of the operation, reaped a considerable share of the gains. The method of the syndicate was simple—and within the law.

Mr. Harry F. Sinclair, a few other directors of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, and certain associates formed a syndicate which bought $33,900,000 worth of stock from the Sinclair corporation and sold it to the public. Or rather they sold it first and then with the proceeds purchased it. As, with the participation of a trading syndicate the stock was pushed up in the market to a high of 46¾, and the handful of gentlemen composing the purchasing syndicate paid only $30 for it, the transaction had all the merits of simplicity. And yet it may be puzzling, not to say exasperating, to the man who cannot even get work but knows he must pay for the groceries his family so sorely needs before they eat them.

It may be argued, of course, that no one was under compulsion to buy the Sinclair oil stocks; that doubtless many who did so cared for them less as an investment than for speculation and the hope of speedy profit. The desire for easy money is not confined to those that have; the cupidity of the "have nots" may be just as great. But the easy accumulation of vast fortunes almost overnight while gaunt destitution stalks the land shows that there is something sadly lacking in a system permitting such inequalities even though that system has the sanction of a civilization professedly Christian.

The governing board of the New York Stock Exchange makes ever increasing effort to supervise market operations, but a closer curb seems necessary if the country is not to lose all confidence in those in high financial places. Until such time as men worship mammon less and obey a higher code of ethics, tighter statutes should be drawn to check the greed of those who gain such disproportionate rewards chiefly because they hold strategic positions giving access to information that the outsider never has.

Good Business

THE head of a large retail food business operating in accordance with the President's reëmployment agreement received word that one of his manufacturer suppliers was flying the Blue Eagle and yet paying his employees considerably less than the minimum, some girls employed in the factory receiving as low as $4 a week for forty-eight hours.

After thorough investigation, the food merchant recommended to his buyer that this supplier be cut off, citing the company's obligation under paragraph ten of the reëmployment agreement to buy only from those companies living up to their Blue Eagle pledge. The buyer remonstrated, saying that the supplier had been furnishing goods of acceptable quality at a low price. "It would not be good business," the buyer finally said. The merchant exploded.

"Good business!" he said. "I've heard enough of this being good business or that being good business. I'm convinced that much of what we've called good business has been bad business and I'm glad to be through with it."

Caveat emptor once was the accepted standard of good business, and under that rule of trade practice no stigma attached to the seller who got all-wool prices for shoddy. It was the buyer's lookout, and if he wasn't alert and was taken in, then, in today's vernacular, it was just too bad for him. From caveat emptor to the slogan, "The customer is always right," trade has taken a long step, and signs emerge that even a further redefinition of good business is being forged in the fires of hard times.

The goods may be priced attractively. Their quality and accetability may be beyond peradventure—and yet!

There is a growing company of buyers who have amended that ancient slogan, "Let the buyer beware," to read, "Let the buyer be aware!"—aware not alone of price and of terms, but aware of the people at bench and loom who have put into the goods something of themselves. And if that worker contribution has been gained without fair payment, and if the whole background of the product is malevolent, economically and socially, the temporization, "It's good business," will not avail.

Good business is that sort of business which not only is good for profit but good for people.

Tall Jobs for Cats

THESE are vast days. Conceptions of the universe have broadened tremendously, and even cats are taking on the bigger point of view. If cats with homes in skyscrapers could be built on proportional scale, they would be as tall as giraffes. But while buildings grow taller, cats' whiskers stay just as close to the floor as ever, and cats' duties have skyrocketed.

The cat patrol used to be limited to two or three floors and the cellar. Now it may extend to thirty or sixty stories and more. Even the cellar has lost its simplicity. Skyscrapers usually possess several sub-basements besides the regular ones.

Yet skyscraper cats take their new responsibilities easily, according to their friends of the building staff. One big yellow fellow with a beat of thirty-nine stories in Chicago specializes on its subterranean domain and on the twenty-fifth floor. That floor contains a fashionable restaurant. The steward counts on the cat for protection and rewards it fittingly. The cat, riding up in the elevator, will get off at no floor except the twenty-fifth. Having done guard duty there, it descends by elevator to resume its operations in the four-storied cellar.

The main thing evidently is not to get worried about what a cat has to do. If a cat started to think of all the rooms in which there might be mice, and all the basements in which there were sure to be, it could rarely purr again. But, on the contrary, it philosophically ignores nonessentials and lives up to its reputation for independence.

Editorial Notes

The national board of the Young Women's Christian Association has been making survey of the use of leisure by young women office workers. Out of a sample thousand, 870 liked reading better than motoring, movies or radio. The newspaper claimed about one-third of their reading time, magazines and books the rest. There are said to be some 2,000,000 young women working in offices. Even if the survey doesn't quite convince that 1,740,000 of them would rather read and 260,000 would rather ride, look or listen, it goes to show that reading is perhaps more than holding its own against popular amusements sometimes said to be superseding it.

It is probable that the Montesano (Wash.) musician and his wife who, instead of permitting themselves to be irritated by car squeaks while motoring, seek to ascertain their pitch, and have succeeded in identifying them as ranging from B natural to C, also make a game of their occasional "flats."

If it retains the proclivities of some motorcars, the shotgun which a Dalhart (Texas) man has made from automobile parts should come in especially handy for shooting around corners.

A small radio set which resembles a pair of richly bound books is now being marketed. And some programs will give added weight to the saying that "you can't judge a book by its cover."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Chicago's Fair: Second Chapter

CHICAGO

CHICAGO, having entertained in round numbers 22,000,000 at its Century of Progress fair, has determined to reopen that institution next summer—figuring probably that, according to the census returns there are 100,000,000 people in the United States who have not yet seen it.

The project is a plucky one—but Chicago is always plucky. There is always danger of an anticlimax in affairs of this sort, and the really surprising success made of the exposition this year gives no guarantee of a like flood of visitors for a warmed-over show. These great expositions always involve such elaborate planning and such heavy expenditures and do, usually, create such beautiful and elaborate spectacles that the pressure is always strong for their continuance for a second season. This was the case with Chicago in 1893 and San Francisco in 1915, but in each instance the pressure was successfully resisted.

The country is bigger now, however, and harbors more people. Everybody anticipates better times next summer and a show that did so well in the depths of this year's gloom ought to break all records if prosperity actually returns. Unquestionably the exposition this year was of enormous financial benefit to Chicago and not without its helpfulness to the railroads centering there.

The winter will give opportunity to strengthen some of the weak spots, and to secure new novelties. Some of this year's visitors must be lured back again if success is to be attained.

* * *

This danger of anticlimax must be very much in the minds of the exposition officials. There occurred to me today an idea which would go far toward averting it if put into effect.

Let a competent man be put on the ship with Litvinoff on his way back to Russia and convince that envoy of the vast importance to his country of a really monumental exhibit to represent Russia. The opportunity for the Soviet Republics is a unique one. They could display not only their materialistic achievements, but their idealistic ambitions. It would be a form of propaganda to which no one could take exception. In May, if recognition of the Russian Government is effected, the United States will be even more interested in the working out of the Soviet problem than it is today.

A truly representative exhibit would give the exposition a character of its own, while offering a notable opportunity for the education of the people. The time, it is true, is short, but the one advantage of autocracies is that they can act swiftly. It might be urged that the most important things in Russia are precisely the things which they would not dare to exhibit. True enough, but at least what is good might well be shown.

* * *

In the second issue of Professor Moley's Today, the question is asked, "Can we starve ourselves rich?" The question is, of course, based on the various proposals for reducing production while there are still innumerable persons in the United States without the necessities of life.

When this query has been answered to the satisfaction of all concerned the wiseacres might take up this corollary: "Can we drink ourselves rich?" Judging from the tone of the press and many public men the belief is common that large public income from liquor taxes, increased employment for bartenders and bouncers, enhanced rents for property employed as saloons, and greatly enhanced profits for distillers and brewers will enrich the people.

Perhaps the two questions might be debated as one, since drink and starvation not uncommonly go hand in hand.

The Politician Listens

HOW will the next Congress interpret the will of the people on the war debt issue? Many Americans have believed that to revise the debts would in some way cost them something. Just what, or how, or why, they are not sure. But the politician has heard their sentiment and has shaped his policy accordingly. He has fought for collection.

Everyone knows that the Englishman carries pounds in his pocket and in his bank account. The Frenchman does his business with francs, the American with dollars. How then can the English pay America dollars on the war debt account? This is easy. Having no dollars, or insufficient dollars, to make a necessary payment, European debtors followed the lines of least resistance. They borrowed the dollars.

It recently has been estimated that during the decade of the 1920's the world was called upon to pay on war debts to the United States some $2,000,000,000 and that during this period the world borrowed from the United States some $5,000,000,000. This lending stopped in 1929. Since then foreign debtors have had to find some other workable way to get hold of American dollars.

* * *

If one does not lend his dollars by investing them, he uses them to buy goods and services. A buyer will offer his dollars to the seller that will give him the most (in quantity, quality, or both) for his dollars. This is true whether the seller is offering goods made in the United States or not.

Now the harder the American, through his politicians, pressed the war debtors for payment and shouted against any revision, the more certain the English and the French had to be of getting the dollars. In other words, the more aggressive the European had to be in his sales efforts, the more merchandise he had to offer the American buyer in order to get the dollars with which to make the war debt payments.

But the more goods this collection policy forced the European debtor to offer for American dollars, the lower prices the American industrialist had to meet if he was to hold his own. Industrial life became more and more unbalanced.

The industrialist entered the political arena. He fought against the entry of the debtors' goods. In other words, he fought against collection, because he strove to stop the means by which payment could be made.

The farther the politician reaches out to succor his industrial constituents with protection, the farther must he recede from his collect-the-debts public. As the politician pledged unswerving fealty to the protective tariff, keeping the American home market for American goods, the prospects of collecting the war debts faded.

Here is the riddle. Here are two masters which the politician cannot serve. Here is a public calling for collection and business demanding protection.

* * *

When the politician listens for his cue this fall will he hear a confusion of voices? I think not.

These hitherto opposing views are merging together. The working public and the wanting-to-work public would rather have jobs than see a few more dollars collected on the debts.

The prolonged depression has emphasized the fundamental mutuality of employer and employee interests. The Roosevelt Administration is advertising this interdependence. It is driving home the fact that producers and consumers are one. It is urging by every means within its power the jointness of the tasks of reconstruction.

The sooner we get back to producing what we want and paying for it with production, to getting what we want from the rest of the world and paying for it with what we produce, the better off we shall be.

When the politician grasps the hands and listens to the voices of his friends back home, I venture that advices to him will be for revision of the war debts.

G. R. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Saloon Shows Its Hand

ALTHOUGH solemn promise was made by all political leaders who urged repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment that under no circumstance would return of the saloon be considered, there already has been started in Montana a movement to secure immediate change in the law so that liquor may be sold just as it was previous to December 31, 1919, when the State went dry.

The law adopted by the last Legislature provides that all sales of liquor shall be handled by the State in one store in each county in charge of an agent appointed by the Governor, and that no purchase can be made without a permit. . . . By providing for the sale in original packages only and at all times under state control, it does remove the possibility of the return of the saloon.

The sponsors of the petitions, which originated in Butte and which now are being circulated in Missoula, express their fear that the new law will prove "one of the greatest menaces to the American home, namely, the turning into barrooms of homes under the system set up through state stores." Their objective is frankly stated in this paragraph: "We believe that liquor can be sold by the glass for consumption on the premises, or in original packages, without impairing public morals or corrupting the citizenry."

Thus the saloon shows its hand. It hopes to come back to Montana, not in two years or in a year, but right away. It would cause the State to spend $200,000 for a special session of the Legislature in order to change the law for the sole benefit of those who would profit through restoration of the old barroom.

We are not going back to the saloon. Even should the Legislature be induced to change the law, of which there is little chance, the fight against the saloon would be taken up in every community. The change in sentiment on the Eighteenth Amendment has not gone that far.—*Missoulian* (Montana).

Here Too Long for Anything Else

BECAUSE shocking revelations indicating a lack of a sense of responsibility have been brought out through investigation of banking affairs in some of the more populous cities, the sacrifices made by bankers and their families to make good losses sustained through no fault of those individual institutions, too frequently have been overlooked.

A case in point comes from the little town of Western, Neb., in Saline County, where the children of George F. Sawyer, founder and president of the Saline County Bank for more than forty years, completed repayment of every last cent owing depositors in the bank. . . .

On behalf of the family, in explaining the reason the children determined to make full payment, regardless of the cost to them individually, James Sawyer said: "We had been here too long to do anything else." What would have been the result had that been the underlying principle of business and industry throughout the period of the roaring '20s? It is an engrossing speculation. There is the certainty that the loose gambling, the reckless chances, the feverish speculation which marked the boom era would never have taken place. The high levels which business attained would not have been reached, and it would have been better had they not. The huge profits—largely on paper—realized by many men, creating millionaires overnight with dizzy rapidity, giving this country a distorted sense of economics that led it virtually into the valley of complete collapse, would not have added to the troubles. . . .

Yet, throughout this section of the country, there were many bankers who did what the children of this pioneer Nebraska financier did. . . . There is still the old ideal so splendidly typified by the action of this Saline County banking family. It is one of the utmost importance to banking and one which deserves emphasis continually.—*Lincoln* (Neb.) *Star*.

Who Are "the Poor"?

HERE is a letter that might have been written in any American city, so wide is the range of human distresses, though it happens to have been addressed to the Boston Transcript:

"A gentlewoman who has given a life of service to worthy causes and to those in sorrow and trouble is now in such straitened and pitiable circumstances, with loss of home and possessions and with serious illness, that there is immediate need to come to her side. Will you join us in these last sad hours in showing her who asked no return that even on earth there is both gratitude and reward for service?"

Is this case, which friendly visitors discovered by chance, altogether unusual? Can it be, in a land and an age like ours, that persons of gentle breeding and beautiful character, who have spent themselves in helping others, come to life's end in utter want and loneliness? . . . The "noble army of martyrs" answer yes, and the records of any social service organization will show not a few parallels. . . .

In every city are hidden sorrows like this. . . . "The poor," especially in times like these, describes a various multitude of characters, including some of the bravest and most generous lives that ever drained the cup of suffering. It is for these, as well as for the unfortunate rank and file, that people of good will are asked to organize their helpfulness.—*Atlanta Journal*.

Temperance Education

TEMPERANCE, which all good citizens believe in and will strive to bring about, is a matter of long and patient and persistent education. The education for temperance, long neglected, should be resumed at once. The W. C. T. U. deserves great credit for announcing that it will devote its great energies to such a campaign of education. This is an intelligent procedure, and should be generally adopted. . . .

It behooves the governors and the legislatures of the various states to organize the best brains at their command to set up such control of the liquor trade that the citizens of their states will support to the end that former abuses will not be revived and that the new ones of bootlegging will be abolished.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.